The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1703 | MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 1, 1893 | XXXII—NO. 8.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on standard time 8 minutes slower than city time,

CLEVELAND. LORAIN & WHEELING

SOUTH.

No. 41 (goes to Bellaire)	6:30 a. m.
No. 35 (goes to Wheeling)	10:03 a. m.
No. 37 do do	3:38 p. m.
No. 39 (goes to Uhrichsville)	7:46 p. m.

NORTH.

No. 34	6:55 a. m
No. 36	9:27 a. m.
No. 38	5:36 p. m.
No. 42 arrives at	7:20 p m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 2 (starts here)	4:35 a. m
No. 4	8:40 a. m
No. 6	1:07 p. m
No. 8 (stops here.)	7:30 p. m

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1 (starts here)	8:15 a. m
No. 5	1:12 p. m
No. 7	6:35 p. m
No. 6 (stops here)	10:55 p. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

NORTH	SOUTH.
No. 25, Exp...9:49 a. m.	No. 2 Exp...10:23 a.
" 27, Exp...4:15 a. m.	" 38 Exp.. 3:42 p. m.
" 3, Exp...3:09 p. m.	" 28, Exp..10:42 p. m.
" 7, Exp...7:53 p. m.	" 8, Exp...7:20 a. m.

Train 5 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:25 a. m., (connecting with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from the West), Akron 8:20 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 10:10 a. m. No. 4 returning leaves Cleveland at 3:25 p. m., arriving Akron 5:05 p. m., Orrville at 5:55 p. m., making direct connection with P., F. W. & C. No 3 for Wooster Shreve and all points west.

Trains 27, 28, 2 and 3 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 27 and 28 have through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland, Akron and Cincinnati.

No. 2 has an assured connection with P. F. W. & C. No. 31 from the east, and No. 7 returning connects with P. F. W. & C No. 2 for the east, thus enabling our patrons at Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Salem, etc., to make a round trip to Columbus in one day.

A. S. MILLER, Chief Clerk, G. P. Dept.

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R

GOING NORTH

Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. m Leave Canton at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:35 a. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E Ry., 8:25 a. m., leave Canton at 9:35 a. m., arrive at Cleveland at 12 noon. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. at 3:25 p. m., leave Canton at 4:25 p. m., arrive Cleveland 6:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH

Leave Cleveland at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Canton 9:05 a. m., arrive at Massillon at 10:25 a m. via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:0 p. m., arrive at Canton at 5:07 p. m., Massillon 6:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland 6:05 p. m., arrive at Canton 8:14 p. m., arrive at Massillon at 9:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry.

Single and round trip tickets for Cleveland have been placed on sale at Bahney Speidin Co.'s, 20 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Cars depart on standard time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly. 5:30 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave from the public square, Canton, on the half hours, from 5:30 o'clock a. m, until 10:30 p. m.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

For special service or more particular information inquire of

F. H. KILLINGER,
General Agent,
Massillon, O

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

East.	West.
3:00 a. m.	3:40 a. m.
7:30 a. m.	8:43 a. m.
12:38 . m.	11:02 a. m.
1:45 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
6:33 p. m.	11:46 p. m.
8:47 p. m.	

LEWIS' 98 perct. LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED
(PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT MF'G. CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

TRIAL OF DR. BRIGGS.

The New York Presbytery Is Heard on the Matter.

DEFENDANT ANSWERED BY M'COOK.

Dr. Briggs, in Closing, Makes a Pathetic Plea For Justice—A Prayer For the President—Report on Inspiration of the Bible.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—At the general assembly the members of the New York presbytery were given the floor, and addresses pro and con were made by several of the shining lights of that synod on the action of that body of the Briggs case

In concluding his address Dr Briggs said: "I challenge you before God to judge me rightly and conscientiously. I challenge you before God to judge me according to the record I challenge you before Jesus Christ to do me justice in your judgment."

Colonel McCook, for the appellants, claimed that the case before the presbytery was one of fact and not of law; that the charges contained only matter which the defendant admitted having uttered, and that the verdict should have been guilty The case was one which could not be decided by occasional polemics on Presbyterian doctrine, but must be decided by the highest tribunal in accordance with the constitution and standards of the church. The speaker traversed anew the grounds of the teachings of the defendant and asserted, despite the latter's avowals and explanations, that they were in opposition to the Holy Scriptures and confession of faith and, therefore, gross error in the eye of the church. He also asserted that the doctrines at issue were essential notwithstanding Professor Briggs' declaration of opinion to the contrary.

After adopting a resolution expressing the gratitude of the members of the assembly to the patriotic dead for their services and reverence of their memories and singing "America," the assembly was notified that so far there had been no special prayer for the president of the United States and the great "Concatenated government" which he represented. This prayer was then offered by Professor Brown.

Dr. Young, chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, reported the following: "The general assembly reaffirms the overture of the deliverance of the assembly of 1892 touching the inspiration of Holy Scripture, viz: That the original Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being immediately inspired of God, were without error; and, in so doing, declares that the said deliverance enunciates no new doctrine and imposes no new test of orthodoxy, but interprets and gives expression to what has always been the belief of the church taught in the Westminster confession of faith."

United Presbyterian Assembly.

MONMOUTH, Ills., May 31.—The United Presbyterian assembly took up and concluded consideration of the Lake presbytery appeal case and by a vote of 78 to 72 sustained the same. This case involved points which completely mystified the general assembly regarding the rights and prerogatives of subordinate legislative church bodies.

For several years there has existed at Jamestown, Pa., an unpleasantness among the congregation which has seriously threatened the overthrow of the organization. The Lake presbytery took a hand in the matter and deposed both the officials and the head of the church. Subsequently the presbytery restored the elders, but refused to reinstate the pastor. The latter appealed to the first synod of the west, who sustained the appeal. From this decision the Lake presbytery appealed to the general assembly. The members of the latter body, while fully realizing that they were unable to restore harmony, were yet anxious not to establish a precedent antagonistic to the former rulings. A resolution was adopted asking the United States to join in the agreement prohibiting traffic in intoxicants and firearms with the South Sea islands.

To Issue Relief Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The legal authority has been obtained for the issue of $5,000,000 consolidated bonds for the relief of the Pennsylvania Steel company as soon as the consent of a majority of the stock can be obtained. The bonds will be issued at 85 to shareholders, and will be on interest at 6 per cent and convertible into 8 per cent stock, and are to be run for 30 years. The company reserves the privilege to redeem at the end of five years

Observed Decoration Day.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Decoration day was generally observed throughout the country The Princess Eulalie put a wreath on the grave of General Grant in this city, and Ex-Governor Foraker delivered an address. Secretarys Gresham and Herbert attended the services in Washington Governor McKinley addressed the old soldiers at Indianapolis.

A Big Bicycle Race.

IRVINGTON, May 31.—Fully 10,000 people witnessed the start of the Irvington-Milburn road race in which there were 143 contestants. It was estimated there were 4,000 wheels along the course on Springfield avenue. The contest was a spirited one. The race was won by Carl Von Langerk of Newark in 1:13:31.

Gladstone's Assailant Held.

LONDON, May 31.—The grand jury has found a true bill against William Townsend, the individual arrested recently on suspicion of intending to kill Mr. Gladstone. Townsend will be tried at the Old Bailey, probably on Thursday next.

The Kansas Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURG, Kan., May 31.—The latest development in the coal strike presages trouble of a serious character between the men and operators. Some men who were employed in sinking a coal shaft were warned to quit work or shooting would follow. All the miners in Northern Kansas were called out, and it is understood that they obeyed the order.

A LIVELY SESSION.

Using Hymnbooks Discussed at the Meeting of the Synod.

CANTON, O., May 31.—The session of the Lutheran general synod was occupied by the vexed hymnbook question that has been a bone of contention for years. The common service, with its high church ideas, is at the bottom of the whole matter. From remarks by various speakers it was apparent that there was real antagonism to the common service, which is used only in a minority of the churches. The vote, however, decides that it shall remain so and that no separate edition be published. The session at which this was accomplished was decidedly stormy. This action settles the matter for two years.

A Sensational Divorce Case.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—Jan. 1 last Mrs. Mary A. Donaldson instituted suit for divorce from John M. Donaldson, charging desertion, failure to provide and gross neglect of duty. The suit attracted no little attention at the time, as the parties are highly connected. The plaintiff is the daughter of John Rodgers, an old citizen, while the defendant is a son of the late Luther Donaldson, who was one of the pioneer bankers of the city. Mr. Donaldson has filed his answer and states as grounds of defense that he was never married to the plaintiff. It asserts that they lived together as man and wife, but that no marriage ceremony was ever performed, nor did he ever intend that there should be.

Hardware Store Burglarized.

ASHLAND, O., May 31.—The hardware store of Thomas Brown of Savannah, O., was burglarized. The safe was broken open and the money taken that was not in the inner vault. They knew Mr. Brown had received several thousand dollars, and were after it, but it was in the inner vault, which they could not open. It is supposed to be indirectly the work of some citizen, agent of an organized band of thieves, which has reporters in every locality, but directly it is thought to have been done by two strangers who came to the village as tramps. They took several revolvers, etc. The indirect agent is shadowed.

A Prominent Man Killed.

MANSFIELD, O., May 31.—James Dickson, aged about 70 years, was struck and instantly killed at the Orange street crossing by a westbound Pennsylvania train. Mr. Dickson was one of Mansfield's wealthiest citizens, his wealth being estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000. He had been dissipating for the past week, and it is said that to this is due the accident. Mr. Dickson had been in the grocery business in this city for many years. He leaves a family.

Another Scandal in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, May 31.—During the brief lull in the investigation of the financial affairs of Factory Inspector McDonald another official scandal has developed at the state house. The finances of the office of supreme court clerk are the subject of the latest unsavory affairs. Ex-Deputy Supreme Court Clerk Horace M. Crow claims that ex-Clerk Urban H. Hester has failed to turn over to the state unclaimed costs amounting to about $200.

Gear Stands a Good Chance.

TIFFIN, O., May 31.—The Democratic senatorial convention, comprising the counties of Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot, will be held in Carey on Thursday, June 15. Hon. W. C. Gear of Upper Sandusky, will be renominated with no opposition, and having about 4,000 Democratic majority in the district he stands a very good chance of serving a second term.

Foster Is Thankful.

FOSTORIA, O., May 31.—Secretary Foster desires to announce the fact that he is physically unable to answer the hundreds of letters and telegrams of sympathy which have poured in on him during the past few days. He takes this method of making a general acknowledgement of thanks for these kind expressions.

A Big Reward Offered.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—Ex-Senator Daniel Paul of Centerburg, O., who disappeared May 9 while in Toledo on business, is still missing. A letter was received at the police headquarters here from Mrs. Paul, wife of the missing man, offering a reward of $1,000 for information that will lead to the discovery of his whereabouts.

Went Through a Bridge.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., May 31.—Newton Maun met with a serious mishap on the Carey road, five miles northwest of town. He was driving over the Lovell bridge with a load of ties. The bridge crushed under the load, and Maun and the wagon were precipitated to the bottom. Maun sustained a broken leg and internal injuries, and may not recover.

Robbed by Women.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—A bold robbery was committed by two women in broad daylight at Moorehead's saloon, State and Water streets. Godfrey Kegg of Morgan's station, O., while here on business, went into the place to get a drink. Belle Wilson and Anna Evans knocked him down and robbed him of $50. They were arrested.

Hunting His Runaway Wife.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—S. M. Kirby, of Massillon, O., a former photographer at that place, has arrived in the city in search of his wife, whom he had information had eloped with another man named C. C. Gossard, formerly in the employ of Kirby, and who lived in his family for several months.

A Veteran Resigns.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., May 31.—After being connected with the Pennsylvania railroad almost 40 years, and for 20 years roadmaster between Lima and Crestline, D. S. Peterson, a veteran among railroad men, has resigned, and C. S. Simms, Jr., of Ft. Wayne will take his place.

Given Ten Days to Answer.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., May 31.—The demurrer of Dr. Joseph Hobson of Cleveland, in the Anderson-Hobson breach of promise suit for $25,000 damages, was overruled and the defendant given 10 days to answer.

THE MONTANA STATUE.

It Is Formally Unveiled at the World's Fair.

ADA REHAN WOULD NOT ATTEND.

She Claimed That Unpleasant Comparisons Would Be Made—The Veil Lifted by the Wife of Montana's Governor. The Doctors in Session.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The pride of the Montana mining display, the silver statue of Justice, was unveiled in the mines and mining building in the presence of a tremendous crowd, much enthused by the sight of the handsome figure resting on its base of solid gold, sent a cheer that echoed and reechoed through the rafters of the big building.

THE MONTANA STATUE.

Mr. Wm. Bickford, executive commissioner for Montana, was master of ceremonies. Brand's band of Cincinnati furnished the music, playing for the first time the "Silver Statue March," composed for the occasion by a Chicago man. Major Martin Maginnis of Helena made a short address as the ceremonies began. After music by the band Mr. J. M. Quinn, editor of the Butte Miner, made a short speech, after which there was a slight pause. Mrs. E. J. Rickards, wife of the governor of Montana, then came forward and made a short address, closing with the words: "Let Justice, with unbandaged eyes, now grace the throne." She pulled the cord which loosed the veil and the immense American flag enveloping the statue fell into the arms of six men waiting to receive it as a great cheer went up from the onlookers.

The gold used in the plinth is valued at nearly $250,000, and is from the "Spotted Horse" mine, at Maiden, Fergus county, Montana. The silver represents an outlay of $70,000, and is the product of different Montana mines. After the statue had been inspected by the invited guests the ropes were thrown aside and the public admitted. The guests were then taken in coaches to the Montana state building, where a luncheon was served. Miss Ada Rehan, the model of the statue, did not come, objecting on the ground that she would be an object of curiosity and comparison.

ADA REHAN.

The world's conference of electric physicians and surgeons opened in the hall of Columbus Professor J. M. Scudder of Cincinnati presiding. Two halls were devoted to the meeting of the medico-climatology section. In the first the effect of altitudes on various diseases, and the effect of bathing in high altitudes were discussed by Dr. T. W Miles of Denver and others.

The session of the international homeopathic conference opened with an address on surgery in the new school by Dr. W. R. Hunter of New York city. A discussion upon the further improvement of materia medica was initiated by Dr. Richard Hughes of England. Dr. F. Parke Lewis of Buffalo spoke upon the value of specialists in medicine.

Pipe Lines Protest.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 31.—Telegrams have been forwarded to the representatives at Harrisburg by the owners and representatives of the United States Pipe Line company, the Producers' Protective association, the Producers' and Refiners' Oil company, limited, the Producers' Oil company, limited, and the Elk Oil Company Pipe Line, limited, protesting again at the repeal of the law of June 13, 1883, to prevent the combination of competing pipe lines for the transportation of oil, and respectfully asking that the said law remain as it is, they believing the law to be founded on sound principles and to be for the best interests of the people of the state. The companies making this protest claim to represent the combined interest of nearly 3,000 independent producers and refiners.

Davitt Has No Property.

DUBLIN, May 31.—It was announced in the Dublin court of bankruptcy that there was no estate to meet the claims against Michael Davitt, late M. P. for Northeast Cork and previously M. P. for North Meath, who was compelled to go into bankruptcy on account of his inability to meet the costs of the proceedings successfully instituted against him by P. Mahony, his Parnellite antagonist in the North Meath election, to deprive him of that seat on the ground that clerical intimidation had been used in Davitt's behalf. It appears that the cottage which Mr. Davitt occupies is the property of Mrs. Davitt and cannot, therefore, be touched in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Received Fatal Injuries.

FT. RECOVERY, May 31.—Jack Hastings, a carpenter, married, while repairing Dr. J. V. Richardson's house, injured by the recent cyclone, fell from the roof and was fatally injured internally.

MARIE BLAINE MARRIED.

She Becomes the Wife of Her Physician, Dr. Bull.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Mrs. Mary Nevins Blaine and Dr. W. T. Bull were married in the church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, by Rev. Dr. Frederick Roderick Terry, the pastor.

There were few persons present, as it was the bride's desire that the wedding should be as quiet as possible. Not more than 50 people were present in the church to witness the ceremony. This wedding is the consummation of a courtship begun when Mrs. Blaine was so seriously ill.

Killed at a Bull Fight.

MADRID, May 31.—During a bull fight at Getafe, near this city, a crowd of men and boys invaded the ring and worried the bulls. Two young men were gored to death and many others were injured. The public officials who were presiding made no effort to interfere with the mob entering the ring or protect them from the bulls. The spectators applauded and cheered while the bulls charged the men who were beating them.

Tax War in Kentucky Ended.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—The Munlenberg county railroad tax war has been settled for the present. At Greenville the county court, after a meeting which was attended by 2,000 people, levied an assessment of $1 on the $100 to pay the judgment and costs in the case of the Citizens' National bank of Evansville The property seized will be returned, and the deputy marshals will be withdrawn.

A Coal Company Fails.

MACON, Mo., May 31.—The Loomis Coal company of Bevier, Mo., has passed into the hands of a receiver The assets will amount to $200,000 and the liabilities will exceed that amount. The failure is due to trouble the company has had with its miners.

An Old Man Gone.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—C. C. Sturtevant, the octogenarian secretary of the chamber of commerce, is dead. He was the last one of the 40 persons who rode on the first railroad train that ever ran in Illinois.

To Launch a Battleship.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The United States battleship Massachusetts will be launched from Cramp's shipyard on June 10. She is an exact counterpart of the Indiana, which left the ways last February

Shot Her Assailant.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 31.—Near Hazelhurst an unknown white tramp tried to commit an assault on a white woman named Mrs. Crosby She drew a pistol and shot him dead

A Merchant Badly Hurt.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., May 31.—Charles Kerchuck, a leading merchant, fell and broke one of his legs.

Tuesday's National League Games.

At Pittsburg—										R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	*—	9	12	1
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	6	2
Second game										R	H	E
Pittsburg	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	*	10	20	3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—	3	8	1
At New York—										R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4—	8	3
Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—	6	3
Second game										R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	2	5
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—	3	2
At Boston										R	H	E
Boston	1	5	0	3	2	2	1	2	*	16	15	5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	*	4	6
Second game										R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	*	8	6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4
At Philadelphia										R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	4
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3
Second game										R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	2	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	12	14	0
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	5
At Brooklyn										R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	*—	3	8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	2
Second game										R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	*	6	11	1
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	1
At Washington										R	H	E
Washington	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8—	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	7	9
Second game										R	H	E
Washington	2	0	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	9—	16	1
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—	6	11

Standing of the Clubs.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	Pct.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	18	8	.692	Wash.	13	14	.481
Brooklyn	16	10	.615	Baltimore	13	15	.464
Phila	15	11	.577	New York	13	15	.464
Boston	16	12	.571	Cincinnati	13	16	.448
Cleveland	11	9	.550	Chicago	9	17	.346
St Louis	13	13	.500	Louisville	4	14	.222

Trouble Among the Miners.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., May 31.—At the mass meeting of miners held in Osceola, resolutions were adopted protesting against the company store system and asking all fair minded men to aid them in their efforts to abolish it. Business throughout the Clearfield and Beech Creek regions has been dull for some time past; and, although the operators are predicting an improvement in the near future, it is not believed there will be, as everything looks almost hopeless. Next Saturday a mass meeting of all the miners and mine laborers of Houtzdale and vicinity will be held for the purpose of getting an expression from unorganized men as to what form of organization they desire, in order that they may all join it. The Altoona conference turned out to be a meeting of the national secretary, P. McBryde, and the executive board of District No. 2, none of the operators having responded to the invitation to be present. The matter of an advance in wages was discussed, but nothing definite was done.

A Lodge Treasurer Disappears.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 31.—Curtis Perdue, treasurer of the local lodge of the Knights of Maccabees, has disappeared, together with all the funds of the order, amounting to several thousand dollars.

A Greeting and Farewell.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Hon. Theodore Runyun, American minister to Germany, was officially received at the foreign office and the Hon. William Walter Phelps, the late American minister, bade official farewell at the same time. The wedding of his daughter, Miss Marion Phelps, to Dr. Franz Von Rottenburg, under secretary of the interior, will take place tomorrow.

HONORS TO LAFAYETTE.

Americans Decorate His Tomb Near Paris.

MINISTER EUSTIS MAKES A SPEECH.

Representatives of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York, Have Charge of the Ceremonies—Members of the Lafayette Family Attend the Services.

PARIS, May 31.—About 500 persons, largely Americans, were present at the decoration of the tomb of the Marquis De Lafayette in honor of his service to the cause of American independence. The remains of the Marquis De Lafayette are interred in the cemetery of Picpus, at Vincennes, which contains the tombs of some of the oldest families in France and also the graves of 1,300 victims of the reign of terror. Members of the Lafayette family arrived at the cemetery in Landaus sent by Colonel Adams and General Read, representing Lafayette post of the G. A. R. of New York There with the American embassy and staff and others who had come to take part in the ceremony, first signed their names in a book intended as a memento for the Lafayette post and then formed in a procession and marched to the tomb of Lafayette. Colonel Adams placed wreaths and baskets of dark blue pansies on the tomb and made fitting remarks.

The visitors heaped wreaths upon the tomb until it was covered by the flowery offerings. Several American flags floated over the scene, but there were no French ensigns. The absence of French emblems heightened the special character of the American tribute. The Hon. James B. Eustis, American ambassador who was present, made an emotional speech in which he referred to the sacrifices of Lafayette, in behalf of the people to whom he was an entire stranger. "Lafayette," said Mr. Eustis, "was animated by a higher sentiment even than patriotism. He drew his sword for the broad principles to which he had consecrated his life. His name became a household word in the United States where his example ought to be held up to our children. His memory awakens in the breast of every American emotions of grateful admiration."

Francoise De Correel, great-grandson of the Marquis De Lafayette, made a reply in behalf of the family.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Influenza is epidemic in Ecuador

Nine Allegheny boys were arrest and fined for stone throwing at Rochester, Pa

A decree expelling the Chinese has been issued by the government of San Salvador

The engineer was killed in a wreck on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road

Cholera has reappeared in Europe, one case having occurred in Hamburg and two in France

A mob of Austrian students attacked the house of their rector and had a riot with the police

Demonstrations have occurred throughout Spain against the government's new taxation schemes

A sick man named Samuel McCready became despondent and committed suicide at Youngstown, O

At Philadelphia David E. Coldron committed suicide after shooting his wife Mrs Coldron will probably die.

The chief of the Chippewa Indians was murdered by one of his braves, who was caught afterward and put to death.

The Belmont brick and tile works at Martin's Ferry, O., have been shut down by 24 boys striking for an increase in wages.

The newspapers of Ecuador are protesting against the reported sale of Chatham Island to the United States for a coaling station.

The Haitian sympathizers in Jamaica who fitted out a filibustering expedition have been punished with fines and imprisonment.

Dr. W. R. Amick, the Cincinnati discoverer of a cure for consumption, says he is not in a syndicate to make money out of his discovery.

An aged preacher and his wife were killed by a fast train on the Georgia Central road a few moments after services had been concluded.

Farmer Smithson of Maryland was bitten in the hand by a mad hog, and is at the Pasteur Institute in New York to be treated for hydrophobia

Mrs. Dr. Sara B. Chase denied that she had been the cause of Maggie Manzoni's death by malpractice in New York She said she only tried to save the girl's life

Two convicts escaped from Kings county (N. Y.) penitentiary, and two policemen are guarding Police Justice Patterson, whose life one of the fugitives had threatened.

Dr F A. Graves of Providence, R. I., who was charged with the murder of Mrs Barnaby, was given his liberty at Denver on $30,000 bail. His new trial will come off early in June.

Three small children of Samuel Skiles, living near Canonsburg, Pa., were burned to death while the parents were trying to extinguish the flames that destroyed their home.

Attorney General Little of Kansas has decided that the banks in agreeing among themselves to charge a small sum for the collection of out-of-town checks have violated the anti-trust law.

Mrs. Gueterbock, Mr. Baese and the servant Annie Raban, who are in Harlem jail charged with the homicide of Bernard Gueterbock, city editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, were acquitted.

Armenians Being Killed.

LONDON, May 31.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily News thinks that the interest taken by the powers in the trial of Prof. Thoumayian, of the American college in Marsovan, will result in his pardon or acquittal. The correspondent says that the Gesarea and Marsovan districts are still disturbed by attacks on the Christians. Five Armenians have been killed recently and many have been plundered. The Armenians have begun to arm in self-defence, and in many districts bloody riots are threatened.

SHEEP—Receipts fair; demand fair; market steady and unchanged on good sheep; all other grades 10c lower. Extra, $5.30@5.40; good, $4.90@5.10; fair $3.70@4.20; common, $2.00@3.00; yearlings, $3.00@5.40; good to prime lambs, $5.60@5.80; common to fair lambs, $3.80@5.30; veal calves, $6.50@6.25; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

A CIRCUS TRAIN WRECKED.

Five Persons Killed and Injured Near Tyrone, Pa.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 31. — Walter Main's circus train was wrecked on the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad at Vail Station, about five miles north of Tyrone. So far as ascertained five persons were killed and 10 injured. After rendering what aid they could to the injured people a number of the circus people started after the animal that had escaped. After an exciting experience with the furious beasts, during which some of the men were scatched and bitten, they were recaptured and put back in the cages that had escaped destruction.

Following are the names of the persons killed: William Henry, brakeman, of Tyrone; Frank Brain of Annapolis; William Muterby of Gainesville, O.; John Slayer of Houtzdale, Pa.; unknown man called Barney.

The injured were brought to the hospital in this city. They are: John Chambers, colored, of Chambersburg, Pa., bitten severely by a lion; Willis O. Brannon of Chambersburg, scalp wound; Arthur Richards of Peaceville, Pa., wounded about the face; George Corlin of Hollidaysburg, Pa., contusion of chest; Frank Barrett of Tarentum, contusion of left arm; David Jones of Harrisburg, sprained right leg; Frank Morse of Rochester, wounded about the head; William Evans of Williamstown, Pa., right ankle injured; William Patchol of Du Bois, contusion of left knee; James Henry, Alberton, Pa., badly injured about the body.

MOVING JEFF DAVIS' BODY.

The Funeral Party En Route to Richmond, Va.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29.—The special train bearing the remains of Jefferson Davis to Richmond, Va., to be interred under the new monument, left here at 11 o'clock today. The remains lay in state in the supreme court room for several hours, having been carried from the train. Touching ceremonies marked the removal of the body from the vault at New Orleans, Governor Foster making a speech. It is scheduled to reach Atlanta at 5 p. m.

The funeral party is composed of Miss Winnie Davis, her sister Mrs. Hayes, Mayor Ellison of Richmond, who is president of the Davis Monumental association, ex-Senator Jones of Iowa, the lifelong friend of Mr Davis, and over 50 veterans from Louisiana

Catholic Women Organize.

CHICAGO, May 29.—As a result of the woman's congress held in this city last week about 100 prominent Catholic women from all parts of the country met for the purpose of forming a national league or federation of the Catholic women of America Mrs. Alice T Toomey of San Francisco originated the idea of the federation which is to promote charitable work among the poor and sick kindergarten and temperance work and be to the Catholic women what the W. C. T. U. is to their Protestant sisters. After discussing the plans of the organization as outlined by Mrs. Toomey that lady was elected president and Mrs. Eliza Starr honorary president. Another meeting will be held Saturday at which a constitution will be adopted and the organization perfected and named.

To Circumvent the Curious

NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 29.—The Industrial association of this city is making a vigorous crusade against the practice of opening caskets at church funerals. Rev. I. A. Shaver, a prominent clergyman, said: "We have been trying for some time to break up the idea that a circus must be made out of a funeral. There is nothing more disgusting to me than to see a whole congregation file around the front of a church merely to get a glimpse of a face which perhaps they have never seen before. The custom should be abolished without ceremony."

Many Cattle Dehorned.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., May 29.—Fishermen who have tried their fortunes in the meadows along the Brandywine this year report that there is a welcome change in the fact that all the cattle they see are dehorned. During the past year the population of dehorned cattle has grown so that a herd with horns is a rare sight. The S. P. C. A. at first objected to the process of dehorning the cattle, but finding that it does more good than harm, the friends of the animals now offer no objection.

Nicaraguans Want a Protectorate

SAN SALVADOR, May 29.—There is considerable talk in Nicaragua about getting the United States to establish a protectorate there. It is argued that the American people having a great deal at stake in the ship canal undertaking have an interest in maintaining order in that country. There is a strong undercurrent of feeling in favor of annexation or a protectorate and it is said that in Guatemala there is also much annexation sentiment.

The Atlanta at Greytown.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, May 29.—The United States cruiser Atlanta has arrived at Greytown. Lewis Baker, the United States minister, telegraphed her commander that it was not necessary to land marines from the cruiser. Preparations are now being made by the insurgents to march upon Managua and drive Sacaza's government from the Nicaraguan capitol.

A Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Horticultural hall, on Broad street, below the Academy of Music, was totally burned. A candy exhibition was being given and the place was crowded when it took fire. Nobody was inj

THE CHAPLAIN'S STORY.

By WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.

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It had been a great day in the village. The Phil Sheridan post, G. A. R., No. 120 had paraded the street with fife and drums, bearing the green flag of old Ireland proudly beside the tattered and battle lettered standards of the great war.

With early flowers and little flags and tender thoughts of the giant ruction in the land of their adoption the old veterans had decorated the graves of their comrades and placed an extra sprig of shamrock on the cross above the one Confederate mound over against the sunlit wall where the violets had already taken joyous possession.

THE MYSTERIOUS FIGURE SAWED THE AIR WITH ITS LONG ARMS.

It was a great night that followed when the campfire was lighted behind the closed doors of the post. Chaplain O'Rourk was orator of the occasion, which simply means that the good father was first story teller. So settling the double folds of his shaven chin above the endless white choker which rose stiff and uncompromising out of the gloom and amplitude of his wrinkleless vest he twinkled one merry eye on the expectant faces of the old boys about him and began his story, with just a twinge of brogue lurking slyly in the rich musical tones of his voice:

The smoke had settled on a famous battlefield among the hills of Pennsylvania. Besides the presence of the victorious troops wherever the eye turned was abundant evidence in the fields that something unusual had happened. The fences not leveled with the ground were riddled with holes, the earth was broken and trampled, and dry branches lay under the green trees. Out on the ridges, in the tangled grainfields and rocky pastures, men were gathering countless rifles and cording them in long piles. Everywhere bits of cloth and scraps of leather littered the ground—a cap here and a blanket there.

It was the evening of the 5th of July. Bugler Ohld, who carried an arithmetic in his nosebag, and who had found some fraction of time to cipher during lulls in the late engagement, now laid that well thumbed companion of his carrycomb beside a gun wheel and stood forth to blow the supper call.

As the hungry men are swarming out from under the carriages armed with quart cups, and while the clear ra-ta-ta of the bugle is sounding merrily, there appears, coming over the hill from the direction of the village, the most demoralized apparition in petticoats that ever flouted in a soldier's dream. With the wild whoop of a painted Comanche the mysterious figure sawed the air with its long arms and then threw a headlong somersault in the tangled wheat, showing a flash of white legs and trooper's boots under a flying scud of calico, and landed a sprawling, inert mass in the stubble.

Before the dust kicked up by the apparition aforesaid had settled about the quivering bundle of rags 50 "Q" men were charging through the grain as only a petticoat could toll them to charge. Corporal Conn was first on the ground and at a glance under the sunbonnet rolled in the wheat convulsed with laughter and in imminent danger of being ground under the heels of the charge.

"Hurrah, boys, it's Teddy Greggan!" cried the corporal, rolling over onto his knees and holding his shaking sides; "Teddy with a skinful of commissary! Gods, but he's drank!"

"Fall back! Give him air! Carry her to the captain! Don't stale the lady's hair! Whoop, it's Teddy Greggan from the dead!"

Without further ado four muscular cannoneers seized the body of Teddy by its four extremities and burst through the crowd in the direction of the officers.

"'Lo, there, Glashey e," muttered Teddy as his half open eyes fell on the broad shouldered corporal with one eye who carried his left boot. "Glad—er—see yez, Glash"——

The officers of Battery Q were seated in the open air over a supper of toasted crackers and coffee spread out on a pair of empty ammunition boxes when the bearers with their burden approached, followed by a stream of men from all the batteries up the line.

"Private Greggan reports back from missing, sir," said Corporal Gasseye, dropping the leg he carried and saluting the captain.

A shout went up from the mess as the boys seated Teddy on the ground and pulled back the old pink sunbonnet, revealing his leering face and carrotty hair—a shout in which the victim essayed to join, making a gurgling failure, which, with his wonderful makeup, caused the laughter to break out afresh.

"Hand him over to the guard, men," said the captain, "and send the corporal to me."

"Here, captain," said a fine looking young fellow, belted and gloved, showing the palm of his right hand in front of his right ear.

"Have him undressed, corporal, and roll him in the creek until he comes round. I'm glad to see him in any guise, but soak the drink out of him and bring him here in the morning."

Teddy had been last seen by his comrades about noon of the first day of the battle bent over his lead team plying the lash like a jockey on the last quarter and swearing galore above the crackling of rifles and swish of the whips. The broken, plunging column of batteries was tearing through the smoke of the infantry, closing in on either side with yells and oaths. Wounded horses were dragged along under the lash by the frantic plunging of the teams. Cannoneers leaped into the saddles emptied by the rifles, and every nerve was strained to gain the bridge leading to the village and the cover of the blue infantry hurrying to our support. But Teddy's gun was the last of the flying column, and Lieutenant Mink sat like a statue on his bald faced chestnut praying for his last gun until horse after horse went down, and before he threw himself forward on the chestnut's neck and touched his quivering flanks with his spurs he had seen Teddy leap into the smoke whirling his whip at his assailants. Accordingly Teddy Greggan, lead driver, had gone up in the reports to corps headquarters as "missing."

Directly after guard mounting Teddy Greggan was marched up to headquarters in charge of the new corporal. A small collection of saddles piled against a crumbling stone wall in the shade of a sturdy oak, with blankets spread on the ground and bridles and fieldglasses and side arms strewn about, constituted Battery Q's modest official headquarters on that sultry July morning.

Teddy was arrayed in a clean new uniform and looked as fresh and ruddy as a baby turned out of its bath. Alongside the corporal he came to attention, and the two stood dumb before the powers as handsome a brace of soldiers as any commanding officer would wish to see.

"Well, Greggan," said the captain sternly after looking his victim deliberately over from his seat on the wall, "what have you to say for yourself this morning?"

"Prisent for dooty, sir," spoke up Teddy as bold as brass.

"Don't you think I should stand you on a gun limber from now until taps?" said the captain, looking his fiercest.

"I don't, yer honor," said Teddy.

Then the captain laughed merrily and said no more, did he, that Teddy was his best lead driver and he was glad to see him back. So he bade him come under the tree, out of the sun, and explain how he came by the calico and the commissary.

The corporal was excused, and the captain called over the officers of the next battery, so that before Teddy began his story he had an audience of a dozen, including the first sergeant, who stood apart with the quartermaster in a tangle of dry limbs clipped off the oak tree by the artillery practice of the enemy.

"It's a long story about the dress," spoke up Teddy, "but the whusky is a short wan. Oi had no intintion av comin to the batthery in famale atthire, captain, an at twilve o'clock yisterday mornin, havin heard that ye was lyin in this place forninst the cimetery gate, I says, 'Teddy,' says I, 'av ye go in this way ye'll be raisin expectations that ull end in cruel disappintment. The leftenants nught fall in love wid ye. I'll first thrade me clothes wid a stiff,' says Oi. So Oi made off, crapin along the finces down to yander hollow be the woods, an jist as I had conseated there was a liberal shprinklin o' dead Johnnies a-lyin round in the grass, an there lay wan lone Yank, face down in the dhirt, wid as clane a uniform as iver Oi seen on a dead man. He was wan o' me size, an goin over to him, says Oi, 'Me slapin beauty, that's a foine coat yer laid out in,' says Oi. 'Oi'll thrade ye me gown for it. Oi'll thrick yez out fur yer mither's daghter,' says Oi, an wid that Oi laid hold o' wan o' the boots. 'Gimme that,' says Oi.

"ON ME BREAST WAS AN ARCHWAY AV BLUE LETTERS."

"'I won't,' said he, spakin out o' the ground, an wid wan kick of his long leg he sent me sprawlin across a dead Johnnie. Av Oi yilled murther an St. Patherick it's small wonther, for the dead wan was swearin above me in a jiffy. An then: 'Me darlin,' wheedlin loike, says he, seein the petticoat, 'is it robbin the dead, ye are? Who be yez anyways?' says he.

"'God hilp me,' says Oi, 'Oi'm Teddy Greggan from Battery Q,' says Oi.

"'In faith ye are,' says he, an there stud forninst me Jack Quince av the Foorteenth cavalry.

"'For the love o' God,' says Jack, 'what are ye doin here in that rig?'

"Says Oi, 'Jack, Oi'm escaped,' says Oi. 'Yez wudn't have me report in Battery Q in a petticoat, wud ye?'

"Well, hardly,' says he, 'havin some acquaintance wid the gintlemen in Q,' says he, scrapin his chin.

"'Then ye'll lind a hand till we take the duds off this unfortunit,' says Oi, not considerin the time the poor divil had been lyin in the sin.

"'Git out!' says he, wid a foine look o' schorn. 'Cud yez strup the whole skin off a ripe tomato? Yer ignorance is due to your limited opporchunities in the artillery. Come down to the post,' says he, 'an we'll give you a dhrink.'

"Sure, captain, Oi was as dhry as a last year's goord, an seein the humor av it I tuck Jack's arm, wid me flowin skirts clutched up in me hand, an we paraded down to the videttes. Its sora more Oi know av what tuck place till Oi landed in camp, except that thim haythins had foraged a jugful av applejack. Oi remimber the blackgards was makin love to me, wid 'Plase, dear, have another sip,' and 'Down wid it, me old girl; it's dhrinkin yer health we are.'

"The next Oi knowed, captain, was when Oi woke up wid the police squad sousin me in the crick.

"An now Oi'm towld its rollin lush Oi was when Oi arrived, an it's sorry Oi am, captain, for Oi intinded to come loike a soldier escaped from the inemy, an proud av the thrick Oi am. Shure Oi'd have come in in man clothes, as Oi ought, av thim murtherin cavalrymen hadn't injuced me to dhrink."

It is better to omit the remarks pertinent and impertinent with which the story had been greeted, and now as Teddy rested the hillside rang with jeers and laughter from the shoulder strapped audience seated on the wall.

"Well, Greggan," said the captain when the talk and the laughter had subsided into an evident state of expectation for more, "you commenced your story in the middle."

"The divil Oi did, yer honor. Oi comminced it at the ind, loike a fox when he digs his hole widout lavin ony dhirt outside. Thankee for the limonade, but seein the state Oi was in last night, an axin yer pardon for that same, ye'll see a shmall dram wud ase me throat. Me inards is burnin after the lush."

So Teddy smacked his lips over the dram, regarding his audience with a far-away look, half unconscious for the moment of the fusillade of questions as to where he had been, what he had seen, how he escaped and how he was captured.

"Where have Oi been," began Teddy, disregarding an invitation to sit down, "where have Oi been? Begorra, Oi'd loike to know myself where Oi've been. It was two days' march to the southwist they tuck me, an when we got there it was nowhere in particular, Oi'm thinkin. Wherever it was, there was a shmall river an a dhirty canal alongside it. Oi was that lame all the last afternoon Oi cud hardly walk at all, or else I played it that way on the long legged lad from Varginny what was dethailed to bring me along in the rear. What wid tellin sthories and stalin cherries an the loike we got sum'at friendly by the time we sthruck the canal. 'Let's take a bit shwim,' says Oi to the lad. 'Oi'm thinkin the river water ud cool the blishters on me fate,' says Oi.

"'All right,' says me innocent guard, for the hate was bakin the two av us. 'They all won't be campin far ahead. You uns' clothes is you uns' parole,' says he.

"So we tuck our clothes off on the roadside. I threw mine over the limb of a tree, an the lad laid his togs on the top of the wall. Afther wadin through the black ditch av a canal we crossed the towpath to the river an jumped into the cool wather. We might have been shwimmin about in the shade an lyin under the bank for the matther av half an hour as happy as a pair o' thwins whin we agreed we'd shwim across the sthream an back an afther that go on about our business. Oi was the first to git onto the far bank, an lookin across to the bit o' road where we had lift our things there was a spotted calf wid his fore feet on the wall chewin Johnnie's suspendhers, loike a boa consthructor makin ready to swally the whole uniform. 'Will ye luck o' that?' says Oi. 'He'll be aiten yer gun next.' Wid that we both slid down the wet clay bank, an Oi lay laughin in the brink av the river to see the lad shwimmin for his life in the dhirection av the wild animal.

"'Come on,' said he as he scrambled over the towpath.

"'All right,' says Oi. 'Oi'm afther yez.' An then for the first time Oi sized up me chances. The threws was thick above stream, an a foine sandy beach lay alongside the wather. Lapin to me feet, I ran like a red deer until I was aisy out av his sight, and thin I climbed over the bank an tuck into the shwamp.

"Says I, 'Teddy, me boy, ye'll fetch up in Batthery Q in somethin thicker'n the skin av ye.' It was the afthernoon av the first day Oi'm spakin av, an Oi'm towld the divil was let loose hereabouts, but it was that still in the shwamp ye cud hear a bullfrog plump into the wather half a mile off. An be that same token Oi must have been twinty miles away. 'It's Pennsylvany Oi'm in,' thinks Oi, 'an Oi'll be maten up wid some wan as ull give me clothes to cover me nakedness.' Wid that I tuk heart an began faden me way through the shwamp. Says Oi, talkin to mesilf loike: 'Oi'll sthay hidin in the shwamp by day an foragin in the fields by night in me skin until the divils rethrait. Prisons is fur the infantry,' says Oi, 'an the arthillery in the person o' Teddy Greggan ull kape out of it. Shure me innocent taime ud blush to see me,' thinks Oi, 'but it's bad luck av Oi don't stale a horse blanket afore mornin.

"The briers scratchin me hide was worse 'an a currycomb to a kickin horse, but afore sundown Oi was out on the edge av a plowed field. An aisy quarther av a mile down the fince was a shape hovil, an it lucked loike a palace to me considerin. Oi wasn't ornamental to luck at afther passin the shwamp, but all bein still in the field an nobody prisent to do the luckin I made a run for it down the fince.

"The first thing me eyes lit on inside was a big sack half full o' male. Says Oi, 'Teddy, there's a dhress suit ready made for ye to begin the world over in.' So Oi imptied the male on the ground, an findin an old sickle behind a rafther Oi cut a hole in the bottom for me head to go through an two shlits in the two corners for me arms. Shlippin the nate devise over me head, the bottom av it fallin near to me knees, I had a shirt on me fit to mate the ladies in. Oi tuck a few turns up an down the shed in me pride. On me breast was an archway av blue letters, '140 pounds, extra foine!' 'Oi'm a liar,' says Oi, 'av that ain't me weight and description, an Oi hope there's no mishtakes on the back.'

"Oi was that hungry my inards was crying for mate. 'But,' says I, 'Teddy, me lad, ye'll sthay here till dark comes, and if anybody else comes ye'll rethreat to the loft.' Not yet havin explored that sthory, I climbed up the lather onto a flure av rails, an as a reward av me curiosity I found a pair av gum arctics. The ould leathers lucked as if they had done a thrick o' dooty onto a scarecrow, but that didn't hindher ther casin me feet fur the march. Av Oi'd found a bag of goold I waden't have been so proud. So Oi had to decind an take a few more turns on the dirt av the shed in me complated gorgeousness. 'Misther Johnnie Reb from Varginny,' says Oi, 'will ye look o' that? Ye can march up to the provost marshal wid Teddy's uniform undher yer arm,' says Oi, 'an get a thrick o' punishment dooty. Oi'm a prince in disguise—140 pounds, extra foine!'"

At this point of the narration the audience under the tree gave way to their merriment, and the captain's servant under instruction revived the exhausted Greggan with a small jorum of whisky and water.

"Oi'd give a munth's pay for a photygraf av mesilf in that dhress," cried Teddy, "more particular at the time o' night when Oi marched up to an ould maid wid the tale o' me hunger.

"GOOD AVENIN," SAYS OI.

"'Murther,' says she. Oi'd got between her and the gate while she was lookin at the moon.

"'Let me go,' says she. 'You're undacent,' says she. 'I can't luck at ye.'

"'Me dear ladly,' says Oi in me softest accents, 'it's sharvin Oi am fur a taste o' mate. Oi'm a gintleman from the arthillery, an plase don't judge me by me clothes,' says Oi.

"But the more I pleaded the more she screamed, an that brought her old father to the dure.

"'Good avenin,' says Oi. 'Oi'm just askin for somethin to ate, boss, an the ladhy is takin exciptions to me raiment.'

"'Go on,' says he. 'Thee's a tramp.'

"'Go on yersilf,' says Oi. 'Oi'm escaped widout me clothes.'

"'From a lunatic asylum?' says he.

"'Oi may look it,' says Oi. 'Oi'm escaped from the ribbel guard wid niver a bite since mornin.'

"'Thee's a Yankee, then,' says he.

"'Oi am,' says Oi, 'from County Clare. Oi was took afther havin foive horses shot undher me rethraitin into Gettysburg the day before yisterday noon. Me guard let me in swimmin in the river, takin me clothes in parole av me, an Oi cut sthicks in me skin. Yez might be acquainted wid the male sack Oi have to me shirt,' says Oi. 'Oi tuck it from the shape shed in the plowed field beyant to cover me nakedness wid.'

"'What's thy regiment?' says he.

"'Battlery Q,' says Oi, 'the pride of the First corps.'

"'Come in,' says he. 'Thee'll git the best in the house,' an wid that he fell to shakin hands wid me. 'Hold on,' says he. 'The good woman ud be havin a fit at sight of thee, an small blame to her. Go around to the barn,' says he, 'and Oi'll bring thee dacent raiment.'

"'Oi'm a man of pace,' says he whin he came out wid the lantern. 'I've laid me two sons on the altar of me country,' says he, 'but I'm sore tempted to go out wid thee and smite the Gibeonites. And now thee may get up in the buggy and put on these garments.'

"He was about two sizes bigger nor the quartermaster there, an his heart was as big as his body, for he'd brought me his Sunday clothes. Ye shud 'a' seen me whin Oi come down out o' that buggy! A shad belly coat o' the color o' smiff, wid de tails swapin the ground, wid hucks an eyes for buttons. He was a kind o' Quaker they calls 'a Drunkard. The breeches was peg tops—barn door—b-r-r-r-r whoop-la—big enough to go twise round me and long enough to turn up to me pockets.

"'Thee's not improved so much as thee might be,' says Mr. Quaker.

"'They'll fit me betther afther Oi've had something to ate,' says Oi.

"That night was the first time in two years Oi'd shlept in a bed, an between the bed and me tiredness Oi shlept on till near noon the next day. It was the Fourth av July, an the old man had the good news for me.

"'Praise the Lord and Gideon,' says he. 'General Meade has won a great victory. But thee'll be grieved to hear of the thousands and thousands of the Lord's anointed that are slain,' says he, 'An small care for the loss of the hathen that wint out to give us battle,' says he, wid a wink.

"'But there's sore throuble in the house,' says he. 'Here's Leah, the wife of my son, who druv out from Gettysburg last Lord's day a week, and her little wans, barrin the babby, in the midst o' the battle these three days, and Ezra in the ranks, the Lord preserve him. She's bound to go home av she walks, and Oi must tell thee the Gibeonites are encamped five miles up the turnpike, with fresh rifle pits dug in front o' them.'

"'An Batthery Q ull be marchin wid out Greggan,' says Oi. 'Be the blood of the saints, they will not!' says Oi. 'Go find the provost marshal of the inemy,' says Oi, 'and get a pass to drive yer daghter through the lines to the town. An get another pass,' says Oi, 'for Mary, the Oirish nurse,' says Oi, 'an don't ye forget that pass for the nurse,' says Oi.

"'Thee'll find,' says he, 'they will not pass a man.'

"'Go on,' says Oi. 'Oi'll wake up a woman in the mornin, an a foine wan at that,' says Oi. 'Get a pass for yoursilf if you can, but for two women onyways. There's no time to lose,' says Oi, 'and mind ye don't carry them thaves a horse. Ye'll betther walk on yer feet,' says Oi.

"Afther he had gone Oi explained me plans in dethail to the ladies. 'An now,' says Oi to the ould maid, who had become somewhat reasonable, 'the Johnnies might be droppin in on us. Ye'll give me clothes to dhress up in for the nurse immadeately, and Oi'll be afther gettin used to handlin the babby,' says Oi.

"Whin the ould Quaker rethurned, Oi was sittin on the front stheps nussin the kid.

"'The Lord be with thee!' says he, lookin at his shlapin grandson an thin at me widout a sign of recognition in his face.

"'Did yez secure thim passes?' says Oi.

"'Praise the Lord!' said he, gettin on his glasses. 'There's the soldier man! Thee'll do! Thee'll do!'

"Av course he cud git no pass for himsilf, an Oi advised him to be gettin his horses and cattle into the shwamp.

"The mornin came at lasht, an the horse an wagon was brought up to the dure. By this time the babby tuck to me like a duck to wather, but the missus was that nervous she cud hardly hould the lines, and all the women folks was in tears except mesilf.

"Then the ould Quaker spoke up, his face as long as me arm and the undher lip av him trimblin: 'Leah, thee and the soldier man (the nurse,' says Oi) are in great peril. ('Then don't be makin her worse,' says Oi.) Thee'll both put thy trust in the Lord. Rachel and I would never slape tonight if we let thee pass into the camps of the Gibeonites to the neglect of our mornin duties. Thee'll bring me the Testament, mother.' An wid that he wiped his old horn specs on his shirt sleeve an opened the buck to the very first chapter, there bein no time to chuse an one being as good as another.

"'An Abraham begat Isaac, an Isaac begat Jacob, an Jacob begat some other feller an his brother.' An all the time birds was singin in the lilac bushes, an the bugle was soundin in the distance, an Oi was woild to be drivin afther the drums. But the Quaker man was aisy an kept readin on—this one begat that wan, an t'other begat t'other—a-kapin chune w'd the bumble bees inthe clover, wid the licintousness av Solomon an the rist o' them hathens—until me eye lit on two rebel cavalrymen ridin down the lane, an then I made bowld to hit the old roan horse wid the gad, an we started, the babby screamin wid the bellyache an the missus triandin wid fright.

"'Terence begat Michael, an Michael begat Father, an Father begat Teddy, an Teddy begat Mary Ann, an that's me,' says Oi.

"The cavalrymen, havin their thoughts on the cornerib, didn't so much as luk at us, an that heartened up the missus a bit. Says Oi thin: 'Yez have the pass, an it's gud. Ye've only wan thing to fear, an I'm afeared av that mesilf. The nursegirl might let loose an cuss of the occasion was ripe for it, but Oi'll do me best indeavor to restrain her,' says Oi.

"'It was no thrick at all gittin tro thim lines while the guard was luckin at the pass. God knows it was cruel av me, but Oi also pached the poor little lunatic and sot him to howlin, which made it necessary for the nurse to be bendin over the child an soothin him loike.'

Teddy's smiling countenance, a full moon with freckles, must have been a fine foil for the sweet face of the young Quakeress at his side when the butternut and gray soldiers streamed over the remnants of the fences that were to stare at the ladies, as soldiers will.

Teddy scorned to descend to the ordinary details of their passage through the camps of a defeated and destitute army bivouacked in picturesque confusion for miles and miles along the summer fields, eating the green things like locusts and drinking the wells dry, but we drew the facts out of him with corkscrew questions.

The appearance of the rival artillery interested him. "One place," he said, "we passed a sorra lukin string o' batteries. Sore backed mules pullin on ould rope traces, wid bed quilts under the saddles an howlin idjots on the top av thim. 3-inch guns an parrotts an light twilves, all together in the same battery, making a disgraceful connection.

"KAPE IT AN BE DURNED!" SAYS OI.

"The nearer we got to the rifle pits, which Oi knew wud be the last av thim, the more Oi see there was going to be no chance for a bit o' fun, an Oi grew oneasy as the missus got calm. About twinty yards from the gap in the bristworks lift open on the turnpike the last thafe av a sentry tuck a look at the pass.

"'Hurry up,' says Oi. 'Can't yez read?'

"'I'll kape it,' says he, 'to remember ye by.'

"'Kape it an be durned!' says Oi. Oi was spoilin for a ruction be that.

"The pits below the road was full o' Johnnies making their durty male into hoecakes an burning the rails av the finces. Says Oi, 'What's that stuff yer cookin?' says Oi. 'Shure we wudn't fade that to the hogs in Pinnsylvany,' says Oi. 'Oi can lick the best wan av yez mesilf,' says Oi. 'Come on!'

"Wid that they streamed over the bristworks makin for the wagon, an Oi plumped the innocent babby into the missus' lap, an she sayin her prayers, the divil I was, an lathered the big roan into a run. Thin pokin me head an shoulders through a hole in the yellow top—the saints forgive me!—Oi swore at the gray divils until they was lost in the dust. Thin Oi tuck the reins out of her hands and kept the roan at a gallop for another mile induverin to soothe the missus wid me blarney. But 'twas no sort o' use. We was close onto the village, an she made bowld to order me out of the wagon. Av course Oi got out in disgrace, and Oi've been heapin disgrace on disgrace iver since until Oi'm thinkin Oi'm no gintleman at all from the arthillery."

MEMORIAL OBSERVANCES.

Origin and Growth of the Custom In the North.

It is an admitted fact that the custom of strewing flowers upon the graves of the dead soldiers once each year originated in the far south as soon as the war closed, and April 26 is still the Confederate Memorial day, but as to who first suggested the day for the Federal soldiers is still a matter of dispute. Philadelphia claims that honor for Mrs. H. G. Kimball of that city, and a letter from General Logan goes far to prove the claim.

Of course there were many suggestions in many different places, and in 1866 the 27th of June, second anniversary of the disastrous assault at Kenesaw, was celebrated in some places in Indiana by a general gathering of veterans and people. Mrs. H. G. Kimball was in the south as a nurse at the close of the war, and coming north early in 1867 she suggested to General Logan the adoption of a day one month later than that in the south, for climatic reasons. Such is the statement of Julius Simon, for some time General Logan's secretary. The next year the general issued an order to that effect, being then commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. His letter to Mrs. Kimball was as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1868.

MY DEAR FRIEND—It is very gratifying to me to hear, as I do today for the first time from my friends, of the reception of my order No. 11. As you observe, the custom is a beautiful one, and I am confident that it will not only never pass away from the recollection of the American people, but will more deeply engraft itself in their hearts, and each returning anniversary of sacred decoration will increase in impressive devotion to our patriot dead, and the crowns we weave for them of never fading laurel and the beautiful flowers strewn over their graves give birth to sentiments of love and honor which bind the past, the present and the future in one continuous chain of admiration that the life and service of even the humblest private shall never be forgotten.

Yours truly, JOHN A. LOGAN.

His Imprisonment.

A case was on trial in a Kentucky courtroom. An old man of somewhat disreputable appearance had just given important testimony, and the lawyer whose cause suffered by his statements strove in every way to confuse and trip him, but in vain. The witness stuck to his story and did not lose his temper in spite of the irritating manner in which the cross examination was conducted.

Finally, in the hope of breaking down the credibility of the witness, the lawyer at a venture asked:

"Have you ever been in prison?"

"I have," replied the witness.

"Ah," exclaimed the attorney, with a triumphant glance at the jury, "I thought as much. May I inquire how long you were there?"

"Two years and three months," answered the witness quietly, with a manner that was interpreted by the lawyer as indicating chagrin at an unexpected exposure.

"Indeed," said the delighted lawyer, feeling his case already won. "That was a heavy sentence. I trust the jury will note the significance of the fact. Now, sir, tell the jury where you were confined."

"In Andersonville," replied the old man, drawing himself up proudly.

There was a moment of silence, the jurors looked at each other, and then the courtroom rang with cheers which the court officers were powerless to check, and in which some of the jury joined.

The too inquisitive lawyer hardly waited to hear the verdict against him.—Youth's Companion.

The Heroes and the Flowers.

There is a hallow where the showers
Of Chester rays run along,
All the glass is gay with flowers,
All the air is sweet with song.
Little happy birds are nesting
In the hedge and in the glade,
And the peace of God is resting
On the good that he has made.

Comes a burst of battle thunder,
And the treasured birds have fled,
Solid ranks are beat asunder,
And the sod is dripping red.
There's a shock of foemen meeting
And a discord of their wrath,
While the heavy feet are beating
Down the flowers in their path.

Now the flowers gently, gently
Fall upon each narrow mound,
And the spirit ears intently
Catch the echo of the sound,
For it enters in the portals,
Tells its message sweet and dear,
And the warrior immortals
Know they are remembered here.

Ah, the years are gray with kindness,
And the sky is blue with peace.
Gone forever is the blindness.
Now the battle echoes cease.
Birds are singing in the meadow,
Love is shining in the sun;
Gone forever is the shadow.
For the blue and gray are one.

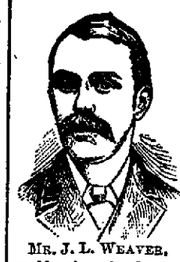
—Detroit Free Press.

Triumph.

The grave but ends the struggle. Follows then
The triumph which, superior the doom,
Grows loveliest and looks best to mortal men,
Purple in beauty, towering o'er the tomb.
—Exchange.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

INCIPIENT PARALYSIS,
HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA,
AND CONSTANT HEADACHE.
INDUCED BY LA GRIPPE.
COMPLETELY
CURED BY LIVURA.



MR. J. L. WEAVER.

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DEAR SIRS:—"Last winter I had La Grippe in its worst form, leaving me in a terrible condition, my Brain was confused, my Heart weak, and my legs refused to hold me up, and the muscles were so sore that it was painful to lie down. I had continual Headache, and everything I ate distressed me. I could not work, sleep, or eat, and my right side became numb. Several doctors told me I had Incipient Paralysis, and that I could get no better. I grew so weak that I could not leave the house.

Hearing of PITCHER'S LIVURA I got a bottle and it helped me from the first. I took 4 bottles in all, and am PERFECTLY WELL in every way, and now work all day. I know that

PITCHER'S LIVURA
CURED ME."

Yours truly, JOHN L. WEAVER.
217 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio. 36

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Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 35 Cents.
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Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain with RHEUMATISM? Use Sulphur Bitters. They will cure you where all others fail. The dose is small—only a teaspoonful. TRY IT and you will be satisfied. The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has SAVED HUNDREDS. If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use Sulphur Bitters. They never fail to cure. Get it of your Druggist.

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Sulphur Bitters will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; IT WILL CURE YOU.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day, in order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, [illegible] N. Y.

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Costiveness deranges the whole system and begets diseases, such as

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Tutt's Pills produce regular habit of body, and good digestion, without which, no one can enjoy good health.

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PUBLIC COMFORT.

How Visitors Are Cared for at the World's Fair.

FREE CONVENIENCES FOR ALL.

Plenty of Waiting Rooms and Seats Throughout the Grounds—Free Filtered Water—The Toilet Room Mystery Explained—State Buildings as Club Houses.

WORLD'S FAIR, May 27. — [Special.] — Now that the people are coming in large numbers to see the great exposition we have ample opportunity to test the efficiency of the arrangements made by the management for the public comfort. So far there are few complaints. Almost everything that could have been done to secure the comfort of the visiting multitudes has been done, and in many instances on a scale commensurate with the magnitude and grandeur of the whole enterprise. It is true that some of the conveniences have been slowly put in shape, and during the first two or three weeks of the month there were some complaints, but the managers have apparently done the best they could. The task of finishing up the buildings and grounds was a gigantic one, and even these wonderful Chicago men cannot do all things at the same time. Now that the provisions made for the public comfort are practically complete it is timely to speak to them somewhat in detail.

One first notices that ample arrangements have been made for carrying visitors to and fro within the grounds. The elevated electric cars, the wheel chairs, the gondolas, electric and steam launches carry people from one end to the other of the vast enclosure and at reasonable charges. Scattered throughout the grounds are seats sufficient to accommodate 10,000 people at once. If this should prove insufficient the managers promise to put in as many more as may be necessary. Except on the great days, when it is expected that half a million people will enter the gates, a capacity of 10,000 should be enough, for a hundred thousand persons within the enclosure probably not more than two or three thousand will care to sit at any one time. There is so much to see, and visitors are so eager to make the grand rounds, that the vast majority of people are constantly on the move.

At the luncheon hour many more seats will be required than at any other part of the day, but the restaurants are able to care for 50,000 persons at once. Some of these restaurants are mammoth affairs, and while the charges are higher than most of us have been in the habit of paying at home, except in a few instances they are not exorbitant, everything being considered. One may avoid these expensive places, and enter the smaller eating places or lunch rooms, and do very nicely at an expense of half a dollar. For instance, in the southern end of the main building is a snug little lunch room where one may buy a good sandwich for a dime and a cup of coffee at the same price.

If one spends more money here than he can afford to spend it is his own fault, for the opportunity is given him to take his choice of bills of fare and schedule of prices. Visitors from the country who come in by excursion trains will find that splendid provision has been made for their comfort. In the big terminal railway station, which cost with the tracks running into it nearly a half million dollars, are spacious waiting rooms, lavatories, a lunch room where regulation railway lunch room prices prevail, and tables at which the people may spread out their own lunches and buy a cup of coffee or tea from the cafe for warm drink. At various places throughout the grounds visitors are permitted to spread their baskets and enjoy little impromptu picnics, all their own. Every day one sees thousands of people, more than half of them from Chicago, taking their luncheons in this way. Not a few take their baskets to the top of the main building, 250 feet above the ground,

A RESTFUL CHAT.

and sit down there on the half-mile promenade and enjoy their sandwiches and pickels with one of the most entrancing views ever beheld by the eyes of man spread out below them. It costs a quarter to ride up here in the elevators, but the trip is worth the money, and more too.

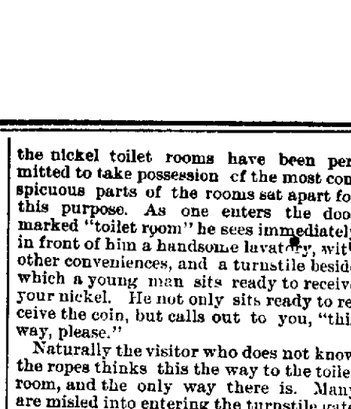
There is free drinking water in every nook and corner of the grounds. In all 200 pretty fountains have been erected by the management, and from them is drawn filtered water as pure as any water on earth that has not been distilled by the chemist. It is water from Lake Michigan, filtered through what is known as the Pasteur filter, and carefully cooled without contact with the ice. Visitors need not be afraid to drink this water even in the hottest weather. It is almost ideal water, and it is free. Of course if you want mineral springs water that bubbled from the earth at Waukesha you may have it by paying a cent a glass to one of the hundred pretty girls who sit at neat little fountains in all parts of the exposition.

There are plenty of waiting rooms. In addition to those in the terminal station a number of buildings have been erected at various points in the grounds, and here both men and women may find all conveniences. No charge is made. In addition to these there are toilet rooms for both sexes in all the principal buildings. These are free, also, and clean. It is true there are many toilet rooms to which an admission of 5 cents is charged, and the management has been savagely criticised for permitting these establishments to be opened on the grounds. But when one considers he need not enter the pay-closets unless he wishes to do so, and that wherever there is a pay toilet room there is also a free one that to all intents and purposes is just as good, the criticism loses most of its force. If any criticism is justified it is upon the manner in which the owners of the nickel toilet rooms have been permitted to take possession of the most conspicuous parts of the rooms set apart for this purpose. As one enters the door marked "toilet room" he sees immediately in front of him a handsome lavatory, with other conveniences, and a turnstile beside which a young man sits ready to receive your nickel. He not only sits ready to receive the coin, but calls out to you, "this way, please."

Naturally the visitor who does not know the ropes thinks this the way to the toilet room, and the only way there is. Many are misled into entering the turnstile gate at a cost of 5 cents per entrance, whereas if they would turn either to the right or left immediately after passing through the first door they would find folding doors which admit to pleasant rooms which are absolutely free. There is no use of paying a nickel unless you go in for luxury.

In the Children's building are all conveniences for mothers and their little ones, and the latter may be left in charge of careful nurses, where they will receive good attention and be permitted to amuse themselves in a playroom on the roof with all manner of toys contributed by the nations of the earth, at a small charge per hour.

The state buildings are sure to be a great comfort to many thousands of visitors. With two or three exceptions, all the states and territories have handsome buildings here, and only a small number of them are used for exhibits. They are all devoted to the entertainment of visitors from the states. If you are from Ohio, for instance, in the Buckeye building you will find pleasant parlors, a check room at which your parcels may be left



CARING FOR THE INDISPOSED.

without cost, lavatories and toilet rooms, a spacious piazza outside, letter-writing conveniences, tables at which you may eat your luncheon, messengers, postal boxes, and above all the opportunity to meet friends from your own state and neighborhood. These state buildings are in other words club houses for the visitors from the commonwealths which erected them, their friends from other states. They are not only handsome, but decidedly useful.

Uncle Sam has a postoffice on the grounds, with every department in full running order. There are about thirty carriers, and more will be put on in a few days. People who intend coming to the fair and who do not know their permanent or hotel address, will do well to have their mail sent to their state building. At each of the state buildings special efforts are made to take good care of mail delivered into their hands and to see that it gets to the rightful owners. Of course there are telegraph offices all over the grounds, and the charges are the same as in the city. The express companies have offices here, also, and if a visitor buys articles which are inconvenient to carry he may have them wrapped up and sent home by express. There is a bank within the grounds, and checks may be cashed or deposits made. This is the bank which failed a few weeks ago, but none of the depositors lost anything. Within a few hours the business men of Chicago raised enough money to pay off all depositors, and the bank has since been reorganized on what appears to be a sound basis.

Now that the hot weather is coming on—for in Chicago's mysterious climate spring seems to have been dropped from the role of seasons and a quick jump is made from winter to summer—there will of course be a few cases of sunstroke as well as now and then other sudden illness among the throngs of visitors. For the care of such who may be unfortunate enough to fall ill ample arrangements have been made. There is a complete hospital service, with surgeons, physicians and ambulances, and two hospitals which are model institutions of their kind. While Chicago has its hot days in summer, as every city has, visitors to the fair are to have the great advantage of the lake breezes constantly blowing upon them. They may ascend to the top of the main building and cool off, or take a ride out upon the lake in one of the many steamers plying to and fro. In the splendid rotunda of the Administration building, which is in some respects finer and more impressive than the rotunda of the national capitol at Washington, visitors will find a cool spot, for here the heat of the sun finds it difficult to penetrate, while the slightest movement of air produces a circulation through the vast enclosure.

For the preservation of order and protection of exhibits and visitors the management has provided a force of guards numbering 2,000. You may have read in the papers some complaints about these guards; that they are stupid, insolent and disagreeable. If you have, no doubt you concluded not to trouble the blue-coated gentry with your inquiries when you reached Chicago. But in all the time I have been here I have met but one case of insolence among the guards. Except in this one instance I have always had my inquiries politely and in most cases intelligently answered. Nor have I ever witnessed any act of insolence or brutality on the part of a guard. Therefore I am not to be blamed if I take with many grains of allowance the stories which I read in the newspapers about the dreadful tyranny of the Columbian guards. The whole case seems to be like the tradition that goes round to the effect that all policemen are ignorant and brutal, and yet out of a hundred officers you may have asked for direction in the city not one failed to treat you with respect and courtesy.

The exposition managers have a bureau of public comfort, with a large number of employes, and its duties are to see that visitors are afforded conveniences and that they are not imposed upon in any way. Complaints will be promptly investigated, and the offenders punished whenever the evidence warrants.

Finally, there is music's sweet comfort. It may be had without cost. Two or three times a day the great bandstands are occupied by splendid orchestras which fill the grand court with their harmonious echoes while thousands upon thousands of delighted people sit or walk about in this most beautiful of spots.

WALTER WELLMAN.

SUBURBAN ROADWAYS.

Substantial and Thorough Construction of Telford Highways.

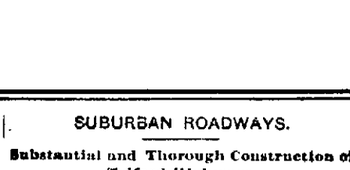
The following description of the method of constructing a substantial roadway according to ideas of Telford will impress the reader as thorough, but it suggests an undue and perhaps unnecessary thickness of the separate layers and a consequent waste of material.

A description of the work as done on a road in New York city may be useful. The roadbed is trimmed to the required form, which is a descent of eight inches from the curb along the center strip to the outer curb, and the ground is made firm by the use of a 6½-ton roller.

Upon the prepared roadbed a pavement of quarry stones is set by hand, the stones being from 8 to 10 inches in depth, 3 to 6 inches in width and not exceeding 14 inches in length, and of as nearly a uniform size as possible, with parallel sides.

The stones are laid lengthwise across the road, with the broadest edges down. After being closely set together they are firmly wedged by inserting and driving down with a bar used for that purpose, in all possible places, stones of the same depth until every stone is bound and clamped in the proper position.

The projections of the stones on the top of the pavement are then broken off with a light hammer, and the spalls worked into the interstices not already filled by the process of wedging, by which the pavement is reduced to an even surface of eight inches.



CROSS SECTION OF TELFORD ROAD.

Broken stones of gneiss, of a size to pass through a ring 2 inches in diameter, are then spread evenly over the pavement to such a depth as will make six inches when rolled. This layer is then rolled first with a 6½-ton horse roller, so that the steam roller can pass over without difficulty, and when thoroughly compact is in readiness for the top layer.

The top layer is of broken stone of trap rock of a size to pass through a ring 1½ inches in diameter, spread evenly over to such a depth as will bring the surface to the proper grade. After being made thoroughly compact screened gravel to the depth of about 1½ inches is spread on top and thoroughly rolled.

Both the stone and gravel are kept well moistened by means of sprinkling carts while the rolling is going on, and the gravel, working down into the interstices under the roller, consolidates the whole material.

When completed, the entire depth of pavement, stone and gravel is 18 inches.

It has been found impracticable to consolidate the stone when placed on the road by the heaviest rolling with a 16-ton steam roller without some binding material. Hard gravel has been used for this purpose as being preferable to loam or other material. When the avenue is first thrown open to travel, the roadway is kept moist by sprinkling, and a man is employed to pick off any stones that may be loosened by the feet of horses, and a 2-horse roller is kept passing over it until it becomes thoroughly compact and smooth.—Good Roads.

In Favor of State Taxation For Roads.

The roads which the traveled American admires in Europe are none of them built by the farmer, but by the general government. Until the imperial exchequer took the matter in hand 75 years ago the roads in England were as bad as they are in this country, if not worse. The great highways which cross France in all directions are built and maintained by the central government. Each department maintains another system, which plays the same part in its communication which the national highways do for France, and the farmers of the village or rural commune are not asked to do more than build and keep in order a few crossroads which tap the great highways and roads paid for by the taxes which the national exchequer and the department exchequer levies on the wealth of the nation in its cities.

The same thing is true in Germany, Spain and Italy. Nowhere the world over has there been a population of farmers equal to the task of building and repairing their own highways. It is no more likely to be true of the American farmer than of any other tiller of the soil doomed to hard work and small returns. In the crusade for good roads the one most important problem is to find money for roads by taxing the general community. In England the wheel of every pleasure vehicle in Hyde park pays a tax, whose proceeds, reaching in all nearly $10,000,000 annually, keep in order the country roads that pass every farm in the kingdom, the farmer's wagon being itself free from any tax. Unless the state take up the construction of roads and pay their cost out of the results of state taxation the present agitation will end as others have ended before, in leaving the roads as they are.—Philadelphia Press.

Don't Forget the Drainage.

It is essential that the roadway should be properly constructed with reference to grading and ditching or drainage. This is accomplished by excavating deep ditches at each side of the roadway (where the road passes through level land) and the construction at intervals of wooden or stone culverts or sluiceways, in order that the surplus water may be turned aside or conducted away from the roadbed. When broken stone or cobblestone is used as a foundation, an excavation is made in the center of the roadway between the two ditches to the depth of several inches and as wide as may be required to build the road. This excavation is filled with broken stone or cobblestone, with the addition of sand and gravel, and when the roadbed is completed it shows gradually sloping sides from the center each way to the ditches on the margin of the road.—St. Louis Republic

AN AMERICAN QUEEN.

LONG AND BRILLIANT CAREER OF JULIA WARD HOWE.

Queen Victoria and the Boston Lady's Contemporaries—The Latter Has Had Much the Greater Intellectual Advantages. A Remarkable Career.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, May 25.—Queen Victoria and Julia Ward Howe have just celebrated their seventy-fourth birthdays. Her majesty of England was born on the 24th of May and her grace and nobleness of Boston on the 27th, the former a princess by birth and a queen by succession, the latter both princess and queen by nature and experience. Their names are not coupled here for mere rhetorical antith

JULIA WARD HOWE.

esis, as might be suspected, for the two ladies have had far more in common than most people would suppose. In the matter of early training the advantages were greatly in favor of the American lady. In the aids to culture that mere wealth could supply Julia Ward was quite equal to the Princess Victoria, while in all other things—native talent, intellectual parentage, early association with eminent men and opportunities for social development—she was vastly superior. Many women have had wealth, many more talent and the acquaintance of great thinkers, but in no other American woman, and in very few women of any time or country, have these been united as in Julia Ward Howe.

Her father, while without literary pretensions, was a man of rare business sense and liberality. Her mother was a woman of marked intellectual and poetic powers, and her husband a noted philanthropist and scientific student. Her first teachers were men of eminence in their specialties, and for 40 years she enjoyed the acquaintance of nearly all the great writers of England and America. Samuel Ward was a successful New York banker, and Julia Rush Ward, his wife, at one time attained some fame as a poetess. Their daughter Julia was born May 27, 1819, in New York city. Her early education was remarkably thorough and for that day liberal. Her tutor in German and Latin was Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, and she not only excelled in these studies, but at a later period learned to speak fluently in Italian, French and Greek and was deeply versed in the philosophical works issued in those languages. At an early age she wrote poems and plays for children and produced a few philosophical essays which were read to a private circle of friends. Her father's house was then the rendezvous of the literary and social giants of the time, and the effect upon the impressible mind of the talented girl may easily be imagined.

Beautiful, wealthy and talented, she of course did not lack for suitors, but from her indifference it seemed that she was destined to a life of single blessedness and literary labor. But at the age of 23 she came to this city and took her place at once and naturally in the brilliant circle which included Emerson, Sumner, Phillips, Margaret Fuller and many more, and there she met and loved Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, whose fame is only second to her own. They were married in 1843 and at once entered on a long tour in Europe.

At this time it seemed that the fame of Dr. Howe would completely overshadow that of his talented wife, for he was nearly 18 years her senior and already celebrated. He was graduated from Brown university in 1821 and from the Harvard medical school in 1824 and went immediately to Greece, where he was surgeon in the Greek war for independence, then organized the medical staff of the army and founded a colony on the isthmus of Corinth. In 1831 ill health compelled him to leave Greece, and he devoted himself to aiding the struggling Poles, in which work he was arrested in Prussia and imprisoned for several weeks. He founded the Massachusetts schools for the blind and the idiotic, edited an abolition paper, went again to Greece to aid the Cretans and served as one of President Grant's commissioners to Santo Domingo. But to most Americans his fame is inseparably connected with the story of Laura Bridgman, the unfortunate in whom it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that he developed an intellect and a soul. At the age of 2 years the child lost sight and hearing through scarlet fever, and consequently soon forgot how to speak, yet in that deaf, dumb and blind girl, to whom every avenue of knowledge save feeling was closed, Dr. Howe discovered a keen intellect. He patiently experimented till he had invented methods of communication and taught her to read, sew, play the piano and communicate her ideas. Her history is an affecting tribute to her teacher. In all the annals of humanitarian science there is no success to compare with the development of Laura Bridgman.

Mrs. Howe lives most agreeably at her home on Beacon street in the winter, spending the summer at Newport.

E. L. EMERSON.

Just as She Expected.

As a junkman was driving up Hastings street a hind wheel came off his wagon and let the vehicle down with a crash, and the usual crowd gathered to observe, speculate and discuss. A well dressed woman who was passing by halted and asked a boy on the outskirts of the crowd what had happened.

"Well, you see," began the boy after drawing the back of either hand across his nose and humping up his shoulders, "the feller was a-comin along here"——

"Yes."

"There was a hole in the pavement, but he didn't see it."

"No."

"Jist when he gits to that hole he spits on his hand like this, and hauls off like this, and he fetches the old hoss a stinger to wake him up. The hoss gives a jump, you know, jist the same as you'n me would!"

"Yes, yes!"

"Then the flues collapse, the cylinder heads blow out, and the belts slip off the drive wheel, and I'm a-tellin you that this town might hev bin all blowed to thunder if I hadn't been up there on the corner and hollered to Jimmy Day to come and see the fun!"

"Land o' massy, but I've been expectin somethin of the kind all winter long!" exclaimed the woman as she ran over a boy and two dogs in her haste to get beyond danger.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Edward Myers.

Torturing Erysipelas.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES EVER REPORTED.

Mrs. Myers' Hand Amputated. Her Life Saved.

The case of Mrs. Edward Myers, of Athens, N. Y., furnishes an apt illustration of a woman's power of endurance. This lady had been troubled for months in the usual way for **Erysipelas** of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of **IMPURIFIED FLESH,** and her life **despaired** of, did she turn to **Dr. Kennedy,** proprietor of **FAVORITE REMEDY,** for help.

Her case informed her that he could **save her life,** but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

SAVED She received this terrible intelligence quietly, decided to take either, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan.

HER **Dr. Kennedy** then gave **Favorite Remedy,** which drove the poisonous disease out of her system, cleansed the blood, and prevented the return of the **disease,** and she now lives, and rejoices in her great deliverance.

Had **Dr. Kennedy** been called at any previous stage of the disease he would have at once **prescribed Favorite Remedy** and

LIFE **Mrs. Myers** would not have had to undergo it, as well be ordered, as it would have **saved her hand!**

Are you reader, troubled with **Erysipelas** or any **eruption** of the **skin,** if you be **Erysipelas** in its incipient stage—**don't trifle with it a moment,** but use **Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it will cure you, for it is**

DEATH TO ERYSIPELAS.

Kennedy's Remedies are for sale by L. S. Craig

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 **SHILOH'S CURE.**

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest **Shiloh's Porous Plaster** will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

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Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

Cures Constipation. Clears the Complexion. Moves the Bowels Every Day. **PARKS' TEA.** All Druggists. 25 and 50 cts.

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It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for **Consumption** in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

Shoots it on **ST. JACOBS OIL** is the sworn enemy of Pain. It fights to Kill. It wins its Battles and Comes off Conqueror.

People who want the News while it is News look for it in "The Independent."

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It cannot be obtained by itself for less than that sum.

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For 1893

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THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

The scouring of East Main street brings to light the expensive sort of work it is possible to do in the paving line, while we deceive ourselves with a low first cost. That the foundation was imperfect we all knew, that the tar was carelessly applied we are now equally certain The bricks were poorly laid, and much more of the asphalt was poured over the surface than in the interstices. The street railway people were not required to tar between their rails at all. Frost and moisture are doing their appointed work, and the pavement today shows signs of wear that it should not exhibit for five years. Do not these facts suggest their own remedy?

It is to be regretted that a Memorial Day which promised so fairly, developed its characteristic rainfall later in the day, and prevented the usual vast audience from hearing the Memorial address. The oration of Captain McClure was one deserving of a hearing, and was an effort of the highest order, to which the brief resume published today does scant justice. Perhaps it might be better, hereafter, to adopt the plan which is followed in nearly all the larger cities—hold the exercises in the evening. The music, marching, heat and excitements of the day are a poor preparation for intellectual enjoyment immediately thereafter. The spontaneous observance of the day by the entire population must have been gratifying to the veterans who must inevitably soon relinquish their loving task to other hands.

Ernest Knauffs declares that we have to thank the Dutch for probably the greatest picture of the exposition, "Alone in the World." A similar subject, a mourner by the bedside of a departed dear one, has been done over and over again. Almost the identical subject is found in the German department in Theod. Hummel's "The Deathbed of the Mother" (281). But as was the case in Millet's "Angelus," the great painter need not select a new subject in order to produce a masterpiece. Millet's "Angelus" had thousands of prototypes, Again, a subject need not be forced in order to be a great accomplishment. Simplicity itself makes up this picture of a poor Dutch widower seated beside the bedside of his departed wife, his hands upon his knees, his head drooping as he tries to collect his shattered thoughts and realize his situation. There is no dramatic contortion of his muscles as in the Frenchman Beraud's "Descent from the Cross" (306); the eyes do not stare, the jaws do not drop. The figure lying on the bed is at first sight a trifle repulsive in the colorless hue of her face, but after a while we get used to this, and the whole picture takes one harmonious hue to the eye. The same simplicity makes Neuhuys' "Woman and Child" a beautiful tribute to motherhood as Mauve's "Ploughman" to husbandry.

THE FOSTER FAILURE.

No man in Ohio was more liberal with his money than ex-Secretary Charles Foster, and in his financial embarrasment he has the warmest sympathy of all. There is something exceedingly touching in his statement when he says:

"It is only just to myself to say that two things have caused my downfall. One was neglect of business occasioned by my devotion to politics, and the other to an over zealous desire to build up Fostoria. I don't know that at my time of life I ought to indulge in the hope of being able to repair my fortune and pay my debts. That I shall try shall be the one end for which I shall live. In this hour of unspeakable distress I only crave the generous judgement of the public, a public that will be deeply shocked over the financial downfall of a man who has enjoyed their confidence to a remarkable degree."

Mr. Foster need not fear that he will lose the respect of those who know him. Throughout the state, the impulse is to lend a hand, if possible, and put him on his feet.

His Leg Broken.

At 6 o'clock Saturday evening, John Derbyshire, a lad aged about 16 years, while returning home along the Ft. Wayne tracks from the rolling mill, where he is employed, had his leg broken between the knee and ankle. He had been playing with his brother and in running from him he stepped into a hole in the ground which caused him to trip over a rail with the above result.

The only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It's the best because it cures. Take no other. 50 cts.

FIREBUGS AT CLEVELAND.

Lives Are Imperiled by Several Incendiary Fires.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—The city is at the mercy of a band of determined and reckless firebugs. Near Doane street two unoccupied buildings were fired and several lives imperiled. An attempt was made to draw the fire apparatus away from the central portion of the city, and in order to cripple its work many hydrants in the East End were opened and left pouring water into the streets. Chief Dickinson said:

"Five alarms were sent in for a fire on Lindus street, the first by a policeman and the rest by miscreants who smashed the fire alarm boxes to pieces. Half a dozen engines were sent out needlessly. It was a deliberate attempt to start a big conflagration. I think the majority of incediary fires were started by tough boys."

Engineer Caught a Thief.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Near the Broad street crossing of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad Police Officer Henry Harmon attempted to arrest Tom Robinson, who is wanted for a highway robbery committed April 18 last, his victim being Grant Wilson, a dairyman. Robinson was accompanied by a pal when Officer Harmon attempted to arrest him. The pal engaged Harmon in an argument, and, taking advantage of this ruse, Robinson knocked the officer down and fled. He ran along the track of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo road and Engineer Huff was passing along on his locomotive. He witnessed the affair from his cab. Bringing the locomotive to a sudden halt, he grabbed a couplingpin and pursued the fleeing thief. Huffman soon outran the fugitive. Overtaking Robinson the engineer dealt him a terrific blow with the couplingpin which knocked him unconscious to the ground. Huffman then held the thief until police assistance arrived, and he was safely landed in prison. The engineer then mounted his cab and the train moved on.

Beat the Property Owners.

SANDUSKY, O., May 30.—The construction department of the Sandusky and Columbus Short Line railway company stole a march on a number of big property owners here, and succeeded in putting in some sidings which might have been prevented by legal process had they made known their intentions in advance or undertaken the work on any other day. Some time since the new line acquired a valuable water front and dock property on the west bay shore from R. B. Hubbard & Son, the lumber dealers. But between the terminus of their trackage and the property in question was some equally valuable property the owners of which objected to the lawing of another track. Overtures were made to these property owners for their consent, but it was refused, and the railroad people announced that they would negotiate further in the premises later on, thus allaying suspicion.

An Assignment at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—The Columbus Implement company, Rufus S. Clark., M. F. and John E. Mercer proprietors, made an assignment to Walter B. Page of this city. The liabilities are $20,000 and assets $37,000. The assignment was precipitated by cognovit judgment for $3,000 being taken against the company by the Nelsonville (O.) bank.

Sentenced for Forgery.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—H. S. Johnson, a young man, who says his correct name is H. S. Bundy, was sentenced in the courts here to three years in the penitentiary for forgery. His crime was the forging of a check for $13.50, which he passed upon Jacob Walle, a saloonkeeper. Bundy was formerly employed by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad.

Services at the Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Rev. J. Emery of Cincinnati conducted church services at the penitentiary. He preached an eloquent sermon upon crime and punishment, the discourse being especially applicable to his audience of 1,800 convicts. George P. Haskell, the convict vocalist, rendered several appropriate musical selections.

A Bartender Suicides.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 30.—Samuel McCready, a bartender in the employ of Al Caster, has been despondent for some time. He sat down behind the bar and placing a revolver to his temple sent a bullet through his brain and fell dead instantly. He was 30 years old and unmarried.

Died From Loss of Blood.

TIFFIN, O., May 30.—Charles Stephenson, a potter, aged 23 years, unmarried, while attempting to steal a ride to Fostoria, fell under the wheels and had an arm crushed. Before he was found he had lost so much blood that he died.

His Son Kidnaped.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Rev. Henry Schoenck, pastor of the German Lutheran church at Sciotoville, O., is here in search of his 13-year-old son, who has been kidnaped and is held in concealment by some one on account of his marvelous musical talents.

A Girl Mysteriously Missing.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Miss Rachael M. Solomon of 844 East Spring street is mysteriously missing. She has been living with the family of her brother, J. B. Solomon, at the place mentioned, and was employed as a domestic at 590 East Spring street.

His Leg Mashed Off.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 30.—Mort Murphy, aged 30 years, had his left leg mashed off in the Big Four yards. He attempted to crawl under a freight train which was blocking the crossing and while he was under the car the train started.

Attended Memorial Services.

TIFFIN, O., May 30.—Four thousand people participated in memorial services at Ft. Seneca, seven miles north of this city. Congressman Hare and General William H. Gibson delivered the addresses.

A Cincinnati Failure.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Abe Steinau, the jeweler at Fourth and Race streets, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $72,000; assets, $60,000. A judgment for $40,000 was filed in favor of his wife.

Fell and Badly Injured.

GALLIPOLIS, O., May 30.—Thomas Alexander, while playing in Pepples' icehouse, fell and was so badly injured about the head as to cause concussion of the brain. He will probably die.

A MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

An Outpouring of the People to Hear the Rector of St. Joseph's English Catholic Church Pay Tribute to the Country's Soldier Dead.

Memorial services in honor of the nation's dead were held last night in the English Catholic church of St. Joseph. It was the first affair of the kind, in Massillon, at least, to be held outside of a Protestant edifice, and the historic church, with its centuries of history, its incense and its tapers did ample honor to the country loving souls who have gone before.

Pews were reserved for the Grand Army of the Republic and the allied orders, and though 1,200 people were seated in the handsome new auditorium, fully as many were turned away. National colors were twined about the chancel rail, flags were draped on both sides of the altar, and the entire service was of a patriotic nature, divested of the Latin ritual. The choir of St. John's church, Canton, assisted the home musicians, and contributed to one of the most memorable memorial Sundays since their institution.

THE REV. T. F. W. MAHON.

One hundred white frocked little lassies massed in front of the altar opened the service with the hymn of the Republic, 'Our County 'Tis of Thee," the choir answering from the choir loft with "Nearer My God to Thee." The rector, the Rev. T. F. W. Mahon, prayed briefly in English, the choir again sang "Veni Creator," and the sermon was begun. At its conclusion came "Ave Maria," the benediction, and the great throng slowly melted away.

The arrangements throughout were marked by taste and consideration for a miscellaneous audience, and though the church was packed to suffocation, the often eloquent words of the young preacher were listened to with close attention from beginning to end. Mr. Mahon spoke as follows:

THE MEMORIAL SERMON.

Dulce et decorum pro patria mori. ('Tis sweet and pleasant to die for one's country.)

Soldiers, Citizens, Christian Friends: God rules, Divine Providence guides, governs and protects nations as well as individuals; and tonight a peaceful nation, basking in the sunlight of Omnipotent mercy, grateful for superior recognition, calls heaven to bless the scattered ashes of its unnumbered dead. With reverent hand we gather flowers of memory from their unforgotten graves, to deck fair freedom's brow. With accents of mingled joy and sorrow, we speak in action, the poet's words:

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest,
By fairy hand their knell is rung,
By forms unseen, their dirge is sung,
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf, that wraps their clay,
And freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

This commemoration, though apparently sentimental, is of vast significance. It is more than solemn, it is sacred—sacred to the memory of gallant soldiers—sacred to the cause of liberty, and sacred in the high standard of patriotism it suggests to all.

And tonight, as I quote the words of the Roman poet, and gaze upon my strange surroundings, I feel the embarrasment of my position. I know no language to fittingly express the thoughts suggested on this occasion. 'Tis a pleasing privilege to speak the virtues of the individual dead—to stand by the casket, and make forgotten sanctity a standard for higher action, to pour the balm of christian consolation into the gaping wounds of sorrow. 'Tis grander still to voice the merits of the expiring martyr to truth and justice, but higher still and nobler, to laud the memory, and force to recognition the lofty heroism of the untold thousands, who sleep tonight on southern battle fields, or rest beneath the weeping willows of the northern home no power of human speech is adequate.

But the poet's words admit of wider meaning for our devoted dead. We shall listen to their echoes as they come down the centuries, gathering fire and force, assuming grandeur as they come like an eternal requiem o'er forgotten graves. And as the echo falls upon us here tonight, a rising vision strikes our gaze—Roman heroes marching on to battle, like a cloud at eventide, descending in the red sunset of human slaughter—the tyrant's command is law to their servile hearts—and soon the yellow Tiber is red with generous blood, and the poet stands on the river bank and sings their glory, in mockery of Roman liberty, and the haughty tyrant approaches the city to revel once more amidst the charms of royalty, and the triumphal arch is reared aloft to do him honor Justice sleeps and liberty is dead; the tyrants' glory will not last.

"Far dearer the grave or the prison illum'ed
by one patriot's name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen on
liberty's ruins to fame."

And whilst this travesty on freedom passes on in historic vision, 'a down the circling ages another scene is hurried on; a voice magnetic in its silvery beauty reverberates through the land. Three hundred thousand heroes in quick response rush on to the funeral pyre of freedom, mount the battlements of liberty and die like men, all conscious of their manhood. To night we gather round the altar of sacrifice and see them consummate the sacrificial act, and a chorus of 60,000,000 voices emphasize, in strongest language, the meaning of the poet's words:

"'Tis sweet and pleasant to die for one's country.
But whence this sweetness, why this pleasure?"

'Tis the motive of an action, not success, which ennobles or degrades it. Heaven or earth may act as judge.

Our gallant soldiers sleeping on our thousand battle fields tonight were just as dear, as noble and as grand if the cause for which they struggled were a lost one. Hence we seek the motive which inspired them. Did they, like the Roman soldiers, die in obedience to a tyrant's law? We know no tyrants here. Was servile fear their motive? "We have no slaves." Was it the novelty of blood and slaughter? Even heroes shrink from human gore when shed in fratricidal strife.

'Twas patriotism.

'Twas that God-given instinct which chains the heart of man, however base to early scenes and memories, makes us feel, however far from hut or palace of our childhood, that happiness is incomplete. That spirit which broadens and widens with advancing years till the love of home becomes the love of country.

The land in which our fathers hopes and fears and aspirations become our noblest heritage, its history laws traditions part of our being. For these and not for self, we live, we labor, sacrifice and, if needs be, die; and feel, in doing so, that we have done but duty. But you would learn the motive better. Evoke from out the fading past, the immortal spirits whose heroism give a meaning to historic annals; behold the bloody pass of Thermopalae, and the rocky heights of Marathon. Or follow the bold Sobieski raising the echo of liberty amidst the desolation of his native Poland; or stand with the immortal Tell amongst the dreary rocks of his bleak mountain home, as he cries in all the raptures of a liberated soul:

"Ye crags and peaks, I am with you once
again
"I hold to you the hands you first beheld,
"To show they still are free."

But you would learn its meaning at its best? Ask our own immortal Washington, the spirit that nerved him to cry rebellion in the face of power despotic, and in the name of justice, right and freedom bear that cry to victory. Or ask the survivors of the dead, but ask in mournful tones, for the memories are still green, to speak the thoughts of their sleeping comrades Oh, tell us, when hat awful summons came, why did strong arms quiver and brave hearts quail?

Was it the dread of battle? Was it because, as they buckled on their bloodless armor, they saw their homes in future desolation, because a mother, wife or children spoke agony down deep into their manly hearts, because the words there spoken were to be their last farewell? Oh, no; 'twas more than that The starry banner raised aloft, sparkling in the fading sunshine of its new born glory soon reflects the shadow of a cloud—lowering clouds are gathering dark and heavy in the southland. Their wild disorder speaks approaching storms, and with the storm, perchance ruin, chaos, desolation and worse than death.

In the very dawn of battle, in that short interval of agony they read the story of the past and dangers for the future. They see again the noble navigator, under divine inspiration, brave unknown seas to seek a home for liberty and manhood, and again, in after days, they hear the clink of a foreign despot's chains—they see them broken, see his soldier routed, riven—and hear again the voice of liberty awake the dormant energies of slumbering manhood calling from other lands the persecuted for faith and justice to share with us the greatest gift that heaven can give.

They looked aloft and to the fairest skies that ever canopied bright nature's gifts, towering mountains and silvery streams around about them. All nature in paradisial beauty, blooming in perpetual spring. A shadow falls o'er the historic vision. Their fellow man in bondage. The image of God a slave. The union threatened. On to Washington! On to Richmond! Better death than slavery's stain upon their banner, dearer the grave than a shattered union!

Down along the crowded streets of Baltimore the stars and stripes are born in haste to give protection to the nation's capital, but soon is laved in fraticial blood, and the first and bravest martyr of them all in his dying struggle, raising his young heart's blood toward heaven salutes the flag of freedom.

Scarcely has the sound of slaughter ceased, where Calvert's voice proclaimed the glorious dogma of religious liberty, when down from Sumpter comes the the message of life or death to freedom—where three score men of iron nerve and loyal hearts spent their last resources in honoring the flag.

And out from Sumpter went that message—on to Shilo, Antietam, Vicksburg, Fredericksburg and the consecrated field of Gettysburg. Blood poured forth in torrents, and fire and sword brought death and desolation to the truest hearts that ever bore armor in the cause of justice.

Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Hooker bore the message on to Richmond. They and their faithful comrades have heard the last roll call, and with their spirits rest tonight 10,000 heroes, unknown, forgotten, whose valor, genius, did Providence allow, would claim tonight a nation's grateful admiration.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear,"

Oh, yes, if our battle fields could speak tonight, if the noble hearts that rest in cofflulees graves, could give expression to their dying wish, if the angel of death, who saw our heroes fall and who brought their life's blood offering to the god of battles, would but unfold these records, oh, what a glorious vision of ideal manhood would rise before us.

But such a vision were too sacred. God alone can gaze upon it, and Him we ask tonight to bless their memory, and more than that to bless the land and consecrate the union they died to save.

Other nations, from the zenith of human power and glory fell like Lucifer, never to rise again. Carthage, Athens, Rome, God's curse, like the plague of Egypt, fell upon them. Their glory is no more. But their heroes live—the heritage of ages, as ours shall live. Yes faithful comrades of the dead, 'tis yours to add to their crown of immortality Gather the fairest flowers of nature from the sacred soil they loved, with reverent hand—scatter them over unlettered graves, and though their perfumes vanish and ephemeral beauty fade, the motive lives, and other hands in other days will mark your graves when you are gone.

And Thou oh God, of whom we hold our country
And our freedom fair—within thy tender love enfold
This land. For all Thy people care—
Uplift our hearts above our fortunes high
Let not the good we have make us forget
The better thing that in Thy heavens lie—
Keep still amidst the fever and the fret—
Of all this eager world—Our thoughts on Thee,
The hope, the strength, the God of all the free.

THEY MUST HAVE SOCKS.

A Funny Statement in the United Presbyterian Assembly.

MONMOUTH, Ills., May 30.—There was a very animated as well as amusing discussion of the report of home mission in the United Presbyterian assembly Secretary Owens of Indiana, Pa., in presenting the report, said the work was never more prosperous, a general advance having been made along the whole line. The appropriations asked for this year aggregate $84,658, divided as follows: For special missions, $21,525 other stations heretofore aided, $41,973 new work, $13,420; possible emergencies about $7,000. In addition there was $20,000 asked for new work, which the committee refused.

The recommendations of the committee for aid were concurred in. Several members, however, took exceptions to assisting some of the places named Rev. W. T. McConnell of Des Moines said he thought it would be difficult to convince his charge that a $2,000 appropriation was necessary for the welfare of Kansas City churches. Rev. R. Rankin of Garrett, Kan., also demurred from this action. A member of the committee explained their motive by showing that more money was required to maintain a church in large cities than in the rural districts, remarking that it would be considered very unpopular for a United Presbyterian divine to wall the streets of Kansas City without socks

Babies' Bodies Found.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The police of the West Thirtieth street station were notified that there was a dead child on the roof of the house at 48 West Thirty sixth street. The matter was investigated, and on the roof four dead bodies of children from 1½ to 2 years of age were found. The bodies were badly mutilated. The children had evidently been dead sometime. A Dr. Elliot lives in the house, and to the police he said the bodies had been put there by his son Dr. Elliot, Jr., who had the bodies for the purpose of dissection. The police are investigating the case.

Sent Word to a Paper.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—David E. Coldren of 4526 Lancaster avenue shot his wife and committed suicide. He is dead but his wife is likely to recover. The Item received a communication from him in which he said he was going to kill himself and wife.

Cholera at Marseilles.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The surgeon general of the Marine hospital service has received a cablegram from Surgeon Irwin of that bureau at Marseilles France, stating that cholera exists in that city in a limited form.

A Coal Firm's Failure.

CHICAGO, May 30.—A statement of the assets and liabilities of Weaver Getz & Co., coal dealers who failed, has been given out. The assets of the firm are placed at $200,000 and the liabilities at $250,000.

A Planing Mill Burns.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 30.—The planing mill of W. H. Washburn and two adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire. Total loss, $65,000; insured.

Weather Forecast.

Generally fair; slightly warmer; southwest winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Theodore Runyon, United States minister to Germany, arrived in Berlin with his family.

The Domestic Sewing Machine company has transferred all its property in Richmond to protect its creditors.

"Bloody Week," the anniversary of the closing scenes of the commune, was commemorated by the socialists in Paris.

A manufacturer of Pala, Austria, and his fiancee, living in Vienna, committed suicide simultaneously at their respective abodes.

Official crop reports from various districts of Russia are somewhat encouraging, but unofficial reports are not so cheering.

F. H. Milburn, son of the blind chaplain of the house of representatives, committed suicide by shooting himself at his hotel in Chicago.

The German emperor has had a perfectly modeled small steel fortress erected at Potsdam as a plaything for the crown prince and his brothers.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen arrived at Queenstown. They expressed themselves as being well pleased with the Irish exhibition at Chicago.

Bishop Potter ordained in the Calvary Episcopal church, New York, with impressive ceremonies four candidates for the priesthood and 24 candidates for deacons.

De Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, said that he believed the ultimate issue of the revolution would be that the United States would be asked to establish a protectorate over that country.

Although only two persons were present at service in St. James' Episcopal church in Ridgefield, N. J., the Rev. Mr. Maynard played the organ, took the collection and preached an eloquent sermon.

The Norwegians in New York and Brooklyn are getting ready to receive the Viking ship and its crew with becoming honors. The vessel is expected to arrive at Newport, R. I., next Saturday.

It is said that the president has determined to appoint ex-Congressman Mansey of Missouri as the successor to ex-Judge Gilkison of Bristol, Pa., who has resigned as second comptroller of the treasury.

The plan of reorganization of the Reading Railroad company is made public. It provides for a funding of the general mortgage and floating debt and the issue of a new loan of $30,000,000 to bear interest at 6 per cent.

Thirteen elephants, belonging to the circus about to begin an exhibition at Bridgeport, Conn., on being unloaded near their familiar winter quarters made a dash for their old quarters and stampeded all their brethren.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

WM. CORL PUTS A BULLET THOUGH HIS BRAINS.

An Estimable Young Man Who Lived in Massillon Many Years—The Hackett Divorce Case on Trial—Charges and Counter Charges Filed.

CANTON, May 29.—William Corl, aged 26 years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corl, of No. 29 South Plum street, shot himself through the right side of the head Saturday morning and died from the effects of the wound a few hours later. The cause of the rash action can only be explained by the fact that the young man was laboring under a temporary attack of insanity caused by grip, with which he was taken ill over a year ago, and from which he still suffered violent pains in his head at times.

Young Corl was, at the time of his death, head miller at George C. Harvey's mill He attended school in Massillon for several years during which the family resided here, and he had many friends among his former school mates. The funeral was held this afternoon, the burial taking place in the Massillon cemetery.

The case of Josephine Hackett vs. James Hackett, in which the plaintiff petitioned for alimony, was commenced in the common pleas court at 1:30 this afternoon.

Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been used it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my house. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with.—W. B. Denuy, dairyman, New Lexington, O. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Recovers His Speech.

Alphonce Hemphling, of Summitt township, Butler Co., Penn'a made an affidavit that his twelve-year-old son, who had had St. Vitus Dance for twelve years, lost his speech, was completely cured after using three bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and also recovered his speech. Thousands testify to wonderful cures from using it for nervous disease dyspepsia, nervous debility dullness, confusion of mind, headache, etc. Four doses of this Nervine cured Mrs. W. E. Burns, South Bend, Ind., who had been suffering with constant headache for three months. Trial bottle and elegant book free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is gauranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle — regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

"It gives me pleasure to certify that Lieutenant Busick, of the central police district, used Salvation Oil on a rheumatic arm. A few applications relieved him and wrought a permanent cure. Salvation Oil, if called in, will verify this statement." Serg't H. A. Ryan, Central Police Station, Baltimore, Md.

I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henry Billings, U. S Pension Att'y, Washington, D. C.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoha, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Too Many

To print; that is why we never use testimonials in our advertising. We are constantly receiving them from all parts of the world. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infants' food. Grocers and druggists.

If You Wish

To enjoy good health and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—Rev. W. R. Snow.

Fashionable dressmaking at 341 East Main street

Do You Raise Crops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT'S Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Slave and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purly on their merits. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly Druggist.

Physicians Puzzled.

Many persons are unable to sleep on their left side. The cause has long been a puzzle to physicians. Metropolitan papers speak with great interest of Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist in nervous and heart diseases, who has proven that this habit arises from a diseased heart. He has examined and kept on record thousands of cases His New Heart Cure, a wonderful remedy is sold at Z. T. Baltzly's. Thousands testify to its value as a cure for Heart Disease. Mrs. Chas. Benoy, Loveland, Colo., says its effects on her were marvelous. Elegant Book on heart disease free.

To My Friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good, reliable, family medicine that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—Rev. Cephas Soule.

He was cured in two days! Mr Frank Bennett, 523 N. Fremont ave, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I woke up on last Friday morning with a very bad cold, on Tuesday I commenced using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and today I am free from sore throat and cold. I think Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the remedy for coughs and colds."

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. O. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; I warrant every bottle, and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

C. L. & W. Announcement.

Train No 38 on C. L., & W., passing Massillon going north at 5:36 p. m., will have Wagner sleepers and will arrive in Chicago at 7:35 the following morning—return will leave Chicago at 7:45 p. m., arriving at Massillon at 10:30 a. m. This opens a route direct to Chicago. The fare and time equal to any line out of Massillon.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one milion people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly Drug store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors, put up in small cans, and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.
Pittsburgh Branch,
National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Fred. Albrecht, of Akron, is in the city.

Mrs T. C. White, of Quincy, Ill, is the guest of Mrs. I. Ulman.

Joseph Elsass was home from Pittsburg to spend Memorial Day.

David Schworm, who now resides in California, is in the city on a visit.

Mr. V. S. Brown has resigned his position with the Brown Lumber Company.

Miss Jessie Moatz of Akron is visiting her sister Mrs. George Boorn in North street.

The Episcopal mite society will be held at the home of Mrs. Kate Webb on Faiday evening.

Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Miss Helen Hunt, Mrs. J. P. Burton and Miss Alice Burton left today for Chicago.

Mrs. M. A. Laube, of Akron, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Whitney, 224 East Oak street, for a few days.

Mrs. J. S. Arnold and Miss Mary Arnold, of Cleveland, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Arnold, in East Tremont street.

The first open air concert of the summer will be given in the park by the Military band one week from Friday night

David Kirkland, who moved from Massillon to Norwalk six years ago, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Swihart, in East Oak street.

Jacob Ackerman and daughter, Mabel, of Knoxville, Ill., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Schott, in West Tremont street.

Miss Laura Breckel and her guest, Miss Frederick, of Winesburg, left yesterday for Marion, where they will attend the wedding of Miss Emma Smith, of that place.

The boys and girls who are practicing for the "Y" entertainment will meet at the opera house on Friday afternoon, immediately after school. Let every one be there.

Mrs. Wesley Graham received a message Monday morning announcing the serious illness of her mother, who is suffering from an attack of paralysis. She left at once for her mother's, home.

Mrs. Clarence M. McLain was summoned to St. Paul, yesterday, by the probable death of her sister, Miss Estella Coff. Mrs. McLain was accompanied by her children, and will be absent several months.

Miss Mary Ricks and Miss Theodora Ricks, accompanied by their guest, Miss Trowbridge, of Detroit, came down from Cleveland, Monday evening, and are spending a few days with their aunt, Mrs. Helena Slusser.

There will be a lemon social Thursday evening of this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lomady, for the benefit of St Joseph's church. Lemon refreshments will be for sale Everybody is invited to come and to bring a lemon.

George R. Gibson of this city and Miss Julia H. Blackman of Toledo, were married in the latter city Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson returned to Massillon yesterday and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. J Stout in South East street.

Invitations were issued today by Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Harter, of Mansfield, for the marriage of their daughter, Anna Brown, to Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, jr., Tuesday afternoon, June thirteenth, at five o'clock, at St Luke's church. Mr. and Mrs. Harter will be "at home" half an hour later

Andrew Zimmerman, of Akron, and Miss Emma Hardgrove, of Massillon, were united in marriage last evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, in South Waechter street, by the Rev. Mr. Hahn, of Canlal Fulton. The happy couple left this morning for Akron, at which place they will reside.

The Misses Minnie, Bertha, Cora and Carrie Taggart, Miss Lyda Bayliss and Harry Diehenn were the Massillon guests at the annual May dance given by the Ragnarog club, of Canal Fulton, in the opera house at that place on Monday evening. An Akron orchestra was present, and the dance was by far the pleasantest yet given by the club.

At a meeting of the directors of the People's Building and Loan Company held last night, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on paid up stock and 4 per cent. on current stock was declared. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held next Tuesday night. All members are requested to be present

Albert Miller, of Canal Dover, has leased the east half of the Watson block in East Main street, and expects shortly to open a jewelry store in the room Mr. Miller is well and favorably known in Massillon, having at one time been employed for several months at O. H. Rudolph's store He expects to be ready for business in about two weeks.

The Decoration Day parade formed at 9 a. m. The G. A. R. members met at 8 o'clock and went to the Catholic cemetery, being there met by the priest and school children. The Rev Father Goebbles delivered a short address. The memorial services proper were then held in the Methodist church, where the Rev. N E Moffitt delivered a stirring sermon. The graves in the cemetery were then decorated with flowers. Detachments of G. A. R. men, and members of the O. U. A. M., of Massillon, were present

The flurry of rain yesterday afternoon, interfered with an Oak Knoll picnic, planned by a number of young people, in honor of Miss Margaret Trowbridge, the charming daughter of General Trowbridge, of Detroit, who, with the Misses Ricks, are visiting Mrs. Slusser. A picnic being out of the question, baskets were opened in the ball room of the Massillon Club, and the festivities concluded with a hay ride behind a four in hand. The threatening clouds prevented a trip down the plains to Navarre, but could not dampen the ardor of the celebrants, who saw Massillon by moonlight, incidentally gave Mr. Willard Arnold a reception and three cheers in token of his approaching responsibilities, and reluctantly separated.

THE COUNCIL CONVENES.

A LIVELY SESSION HELD MONDAY NIGHT.

The West Main Street Bonds Awarded to C. Steese—A Protest Against a Turnout on East Main Street—An Appropriation for the Band Granted.

The Monday evening meeting of the city council was replete with incidents of an interesting nature and a full lobby heard the proceedings All members were present except Messrs. Cameron and Matthews. Acting Engineer Borton, in accordance with instructions received at the last meeting, reported his estimate of the cost of constructing a storm water sewer in West Charles street as $150. The engineer also reported his estimate of the cost of paving Cedar street as $1,558.70, and on motion he was given $1,200 on account.

In making his report of the opening of the bids for the purchase of the $28,000 bonds issued for the purpose of paving West Main street, the clerk stated that after the formal opening of the bids, he had discovered a bid from W. J. Hays & Son, of Cleveland, offering $28,450 for the bonds. This had been overlooked. The clerk further said that Edward C. Jones & Co., of New York, had withdrawn their bid.

A BATTLE ABOUT BIDS.

After the clerk had finished his report to the council, President Hering called for remarks from the interested bidders. Mr. Henry, a representative of Lamprecht Bros. & Co., of Cleveland, arose and reiterated the terms of that firm's bid, i e.: par, accrued interest to delivery and a premium of $57. He further said that the money for the purchase of the bonds would be deposited with the Merchants National bank of Massillon, the latter having, as he showed by a written contract, agreed to act as the Cleveland firm's agent in the matter.

At the conclusion of Mr. Henry's remarks, Mr. P. G Albright arose, and in behalf of Chas Steese, of the First National bank, of Massillon, protested against the acceptance of Lamprecht Bros. & Co.'s bid over that of Mr. Steese's, on the ground that the Massillon bank was ready to pay over the purchase money at once to the city treasurer, while the Cleveland firm did not, he claimed, purpose putting the money into the treasurer's hands at all.

Mr. Segner then moved that the contract be awarded to Charles Steese. The motion prevailed, President Hering voting no.

THEY DON'T WANT THE SWITCH.

A petition signed by a number of residents of East Main street protesting against the location of a street railway switch opposite their properties was read. On motion of Mr Shoemaker the petition was accepted for the benefit of the committee on streets and alleys.

Mr H. H. Everhard, one of the signers of the petition, was present in the lobby, and by permission addressed the council. He claimed that the switch, if located at the point named, would prove a great annoyance to the property owners on that portion of the street. He further said that the construction of the railway had already damaged their properties, and had depreciated the values thereof, and that the laying of the proposed switch would result in still further damage.

General Agent Killinger, of the Canton-Massillon railway, in answer to Mr. Everhard, denied most emphatically the assertion that the properties had been depreciated in value, and he cited as an instance in refutation thereof that the railway company had itself been obliged to pay a large price for property which before the construction of the line had been practically unsalable. He also alluded to other properties whose values had been largely increased. He further said that the proposition to construct the switch was made by the company solely in order to relieve a difficulty which had caused complaint from the council acting in behalf of numerous citizens and the public in general.

THE CONTRACT LET.

Mr. Segner for the special committee to whom the bids for the paving of West Main street had been referred, reported that the bid of Louis Mayer of Lancaster for $1 08½ although the lowest had not been legally filed and that the next lowest bids were $1 09, Messrs Clemens & Snyder and Lemmon & Loeffler having each bid that amount. Mr. Segner stated that he had consulted with the property owners abutting that portion of the street to be paved, and had found the sentiment was in favor of awarding the contract to Lemmon & Loeffler. On motion of Mr. Volkmor, the report of the committee was accepted and another motion by Mr. Lucius to award the contract to Lemmon & Loeffler prevailed.

THE BAND GETS $400.

Mr Young for the committee to whom the matter of mapping an appropriation for the Massillon Military band reported favorably His report was accepted and his motion to appropriate $400, for the purpose, $200. to be paid in thirty days and the balance in ninety days was carried.

Mr. Shoemaker reported that he had arranged in behalf of the building committee, to have some changes made in the plans for the new engine house, and that they would be returned within the next ten days. He then moved that the clerk advertise for bids for the construction of the new house. Motion carried.

Mr. Olcott representing the Austin Street Sweeper Company, of Chicago from the lobby, asked for information regarding a written offer which he had sent the council, agreeing to send one of their machines to Massillon on trial. Mr. Segner moved that the machine be given a trial. Carried

PRESIDENT KIRCHHOFER'S SPEECH

On behalf of the Massillon Military band, that organization's president, Dr Paul Kirchhofer, arose in the lobby and heartily thanked the council for the liberal gift of $400 He added that the band would tender their services for the Memorial Day parade free of charge, and would begin their open air concerts in the park as soon as possible, it might be this week.

ORDINANCES

The following ordinances were given their second reading:

An ordinance providing for the establishing of a park commission.

An ordinance to establish a grade on Waechter street from Wooster to West Main.

An ordinance establishing a grade on Weber street.

An ordinance establishing a grade on West Tremont street from the west corporation line to Jarvis street.

An ordinance establishing a grade on Jarvis avenue from Walnut to Tremont streets.

DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

THE HACKETT CASE DECIDED THIS MORNING.

Mrs Hackett on the Stand Today—The Children Testify to the Cruelty of Their Step Mother — The Court Gives Her $1,400 and Him a Divorce.

CANTON, May 31.—Judge McCarty granted a divorce, this morning, to Jas A. Hackett from Josephine Hackett, on the ground of gross neglect of duty. Josephine Hackett petitioned for alimony and Jas. A. Hackett filed an answering petition questioning her right to alimony and at the same time petioning for a divorce, charging the plaintiff with extreme cruelty and gross neglect. The case was commenced at 1:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon with the plaintiff, Josephine Hackett, on the stand.

Mrs Hackett testified that she had been cruelly treated by the defendant at different times and that he had not acted toward her as a husband should. She furthermore stated that the defendant had never provided for her in the proper manner and that during a three months' visit that the defendant made in Colorado and California in company with his daughter, Carrie, he had neglected to provide for her in every respect.

The court adjourned before the attorneys were through with the cross examination but the plaintiff did not report this morning as alimony in the sum of $1,400 was agreed upon between the plaintiff and the defendant in the meantime.

Witnesses in defense were examined the first thing this morning. Carrie Hackett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, when asked if the judge should see fit to grant a divorce, with whom she would like to live, stated that she preferred her father

O. A Hackett testified that she had mistreated him after they had lived together for a short time. He said that she compelled him to do most of the house work, and when they asked her to do something for them she would refuse. At one time she struck him on the side of his head and injured his hearing The witness stated that he had heard his stepmother accuse Mr. Hackett of drinking and staying out at night She accused him of killing his first wife Witness stated that he had often noticed his stepmother make indecent exclamations in the presence of the family. The witness testified that one Sunday evening when Carrie, then 5 years old, tried to tease Mrs. Hackett, the latter became angry, struck the child and knocked her senseless.

James A. Hackett, testified that the first trouble with his wife started about him giving her brother who was lame a position in his store. Testified that he could not do anything to please her and that she was continually finding fault with him and his doings

"I even built our house just as she wanted it," said he. "She wanted me to put the property in her name but this I refused because I had not finished paying for the house" Mr Hackett also stated that on one occasion his wife had objected to going to church with the entire family and got very angry, and when Carrie, the daughter teased her to go, his wife struck the child and knocked her senseless. When I returned from Denver" he continued she refused to allow me to enter her room, and called me a 'dirty pup.'

Judge McCarty granted Mr. Hackett the custody of their child Carrie. D. Dirlan, of Mansfield, and R W. McCaughey, of Massillon, represented the plaintiff, and Judge Wm. R. Day, of Canton, and Willison & Day, of Massillon, the defendant

Newman

Thomas Masters made a business trip to Canton on Monday of this week.

Joseph Griffith spent several days with friends in Youngstown, the past week.

Geo. W. Richards, who had his arm broken a short time ago, is improving nicely.

Mrs S A. Morgan and sister Violet, of Massillon, visited Mrs. Geo. Watts on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Miller, of Sippo, made a business trip to our village last week.

Last Friday was pay day on the Ft. Wayne double tracking, which made things lively, for a change

Our cemetery has been cleaned up and put in better condition for Decoration Day than on any previous occasion.

Mrs. R B. Hanna and daughters returned to their home in West Virginia, last Tuesday, Mrs. Laviers. Mrs. Hanna's mother, accompanying them where she intends to make her future home.

Decoration Day was properly observed in our village by the visiting committee of the G A R. of Massillon and short addresses by Dr. McGhie, of Massillon, and E. W. Dehoff, of this place. Miss May Doxsee, of Massillon, rendered two recitations that were pleasing to all present. The exercises were cut short in order to allow all who wished to attend the exercises in the afternoon at Massillon.

The Briggs Trial Coming to a Close.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Voting in the Briggs case has commenced. Three minute speeches were in order, and the anti Briggs faction is apparently ahead.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

HONORED NOW AS NEVER

MEMORIAL DAY AND ITS OBSERVANCE HERE.

The Unfulfilled Promise of a Brilliant Day Causes a General Outpouring of People—Captain McClure Delivers a Notable Address at the Opera House.

The gray clad soldier on the monument, who stands guard over his comrades sleeping under the sod below, has seen many a procession turn in from the dusty street, on many a past Memorial Day, but yesterday quite eclipsed all that have gone before, and if there was any lesson of the hour, it was that the hearts of the great common people still beat in unison with those of the fast thinning file of veterans who marched to the cemetery, a few less as to number, a little grayer, and a year older than ever before.

The perfect morning was an invitation to everybody to turn out, and turn out everybody did. Trains of three cars constantly ran over the cemetery street railway line, and were all crowded. The cemetery never looked better than yesterday, with its spring foliage, and myriads of flowers, and down town flags and bunting were everywhere.

The parade formed in exact accordance with the official programme, detachments previously being sent to St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Catholic cemeteries. The head of the column had just reached the soldier's monument when the rain fell, and the sudden drenching of countless thousands turned the tide homewards. The graves were decorated and the procession had returned to the city by 3 o'clock, when the memorial exercises at the opera house began. Here the audience was very light, on account of the storm. This was a most unfortunate circumstance, as Captain A. S McClure, of Wooster, delivered one of the finest addresses ever heard upon that platform.

Prayer was offered by the Rev E P. Wise, there was music by the choir of the Christian church, directed by L. G. Graves, after which Prof E A Jones introduced the orator of the day.

THE SEEDS OF WAR.

"The seeds of the civil war," said Captain McClure, "were sown partly in Great Britain and partly in the United States When the regicides fled from Great Britain they went to New England When the Cavaliers fled from Great Britain they went to Virginia. The germs of the civil war were planted in these two parent English colonies. Climate and public opinion established slavery in the South, while they drove it out of the North Thus the two parent English colonies started out with radical root differences, to which was soon added the vital difference of slavery.

"The South was fascinated by a voluptuous dream of oriental empire Holding as they did the mouth of the Mississippi they proposed to seize Cuba and the West Indies and to found a tropical empire the most collossal ever built by human power. But the obstacles to the realization of that dream was underestimated That obstacle was the strong-armed, stout hearted, patriotic men of the North. They stood like a wall of iron between the South and her hopes of dominion. They were not dreamers. But each and every one of them was filled with the idea of nationality, devoted to the heroic resolution that no body of men, foreign or domestic, should be permitted to tear from the United States of America, by force of arms, a single acre of its imperial domain without spilling oceans of blood to do it

THE IDEA -THE DREAM.

"Thus the North was fighting for an idea—the South for a dream The North was fighting for constitutional liberty, the South for constitutional slavery The North was fighting for progress, the South for retrogression The North was fighting for the dignity of human labor, the South for its degradation.

"Yet in spite of our cause, the fact that the South was vanquished is contrary to all historical precedent. There is no other instance of a people as powerful and numerous as the Southern people, struggling for national independence, ever being subjected They succeeded in organizing their government and putting into the field a great army almost without molestation. Their high civil officers had had ample schooling in administrative duties Their army was crowded with officers who had received military education at West Point They were fighting on defensive military advantages of incalculable importance. The single advantage of of operating on interior lines cannot be overestimated When the war ended there were one million and fifty thousand men under arms. How many of these were actually standing face to face with the enemy?

"Grant had 80 000 at Richmond; Sherman had 65,000 at Raleigh; Schofield had 15 000 in North Carolina; Nelson had 12,000 cavalry at Macon, Ga; Thomas had 40,000 troops in Kentucky and Tennessee. West of the Mississippi, chiefly in Missouri and Arkansas, there were 15 000 soldiers, in all 262,000 men. That constituted our active fighting force Where were the balance? Guarding railroads, guarding the sea coast of the South, guarding long lines of communication, guarding prisons and acting as provost guards and in other capacities. As an army advances beyond its base, in a hostile country, its fighting force is constantly diminished by the necessity of guarding its line of communication.

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

"Another circumstance deserving of attention is the fact that our army was a volunteer army. There are many instances where immense armies have been collected together by the vigorous conscription of despotic power. Such an army was that which followed Xerxes into Greece. The Roman Republic in its palmiest days could never muster over 450,000 soldiers, nearly all of whom were conscripts. That was a splendid army that marched under the banner of imperial Germany in 1870, but it was still the creation of imperial conscription. The French Republic is today the strongest military power in Europe, able to put into the field in ninety days 2,000,000 trained soldiers. But this is the result of compelling by law every able bodied Frenchman to serve a period of years in the military force of the Republic.

"The national army of 1861 enjoys, on the other hand, the proud pre eminence of being a volunteer army. It is true we drafted a few men, but the soldiers who bore the brunt of the battle, who saved the union, were volunteer soldiers who stepped to the front of their own accord to discharge out of conscientious motives the highest duty of citizenship—to fight for their country and if necessary to die for it.

AN INEXTINGUISHABLE DEBT.

"History cannot overpraise their conduct, poetry cannot overembellish their achievements, sculpture cannot too highly extol their deeds The nation may empty its treasury, may mortgage its uncollected revenue for a hundred years to load the veterans with opulence, but it cannot overreward his service Every dollar expended in pensions enriches instead of impoverishes the nation. The gold gamblers and stock speculators of Wall street, may attempt to make a foot ball of national credit and to decry the national pension roll, but a single soldier with an empty sleeve is worth an acre field of gold gamblers and stock speculators"

Captain McClure paid a warm tribute to the loyal people who staid at home, and out of their means and talents made the carrying on of the war possible. He recounted the financial history of the war and concluded:

"You may now build an iron clad navy that outranks that of Great Britain; you may draw a line of battleships along your sea coast that will make the waves stagger under the weight of floating steel; you may cover your harbors with torpedo boats, loaded to the guards with stored destruction, but the proudest bulwarks of the American republic, as taught by the lessons of 1861, are the patriotism of its people and the valor of its soldiers"

Game Warden's Notice.

Sportsmen take notice! It is unlawful to use nets or seines of any kind to catch fish, or to use dynamite or shoot them. All constables and deputy sheriffs are made wardens, and have power to arrest any violators of the law, which will be inforced if any one is caught

J. OLUTZ, County Warden.

If you desire a beautiful complexion, absolutely free from pimples and blotches, purify your blood by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Remove the cause of these disfigurements and the skin will take care of itself Be sure you get Ayre's Sarsaparilla.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 31:

LADIES.

Brown, Miss Julia Longaen, Mrs J D.
Fishburn, Mrs. Catherine
Meeting, Miss Elizabeth
Getz, Mrs J. R. Poust, Miss Mary
Hopkins, Miss Blanch Stamets, Mrs, J F.

MEN.

Jackson, I. C. Spake, Allen
James, Frank Spake, A A
Miller, G. B Webb, Rev J. W.

FOREIGN.

Mrs Elizabeth Balls Michael Brett

Persons calling for these advertised letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M

The nip of the poisonous snake is but a slight remove from being more dangerous than the poison of scrofula in the blood Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the vital fluid, expels all poisonous substances, and supplies the elements of life, health and strength.

A Household Remedy.

Alcock's Porous Plasters are the only reliable plasters ever produced Fragrant, clean, inexpensive, and never failing; they fully meet all the requirements of a household remedy, and should always be kept on hand. For the relief and cure of weak back, weak muscles, lameness, stiff or enlarged joints, pains in the chest, and all local pains, Alcock's Porous Plasters are unequalled.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Alcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

If in need of any kind of sausages, bologna, knockwurst or wienerwurst, call for the celebrated West Side, manufactured by Graber Bros

Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia She could not eat vegetables or the least food on the stomach distressed her. Tried to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner Pills They assist digestion and cure headache.

Hood's Remedies are for sale by E. S. Craig

You know what you are eating when you use

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Absolutely the Best

Every ingredient is plainly printed on the label, information other manufacturers do not give.

A FAMILY BUTCHERED.

A Terrible Tragedy Occurs Near Connellsville, Pa.

THE FATHER BLAMED FOR THE DEED

His Body and That of His Wife in One Room, While His Two Children Are Found in Another—Another Theory Given.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 30.—A terrible scene of bloodshed and crime met the horrified gaze of old Mrs. Egan when she went to visit the house of her son, John Hoey, in the village of New Haven, just across the river from this place.

In the first room at the top of the stairway Mrs. Hoey's body was found drenched in blood, lying with the corpse of her husband, the probable murderer of his family and himself. The bed on which Mrs Hoey was found was soaked with blood so that the red stream dripped from the mattress and spread over the floor. The dead woman's face is a horror, and the limbs and body are twisted and wrung as if she had died in a desperate struggle with her murderer. Her dead eyes opened wide, were staring toward the corpse of Hoey, and the torn and bloody bedding twisted about her body in her dying agonies made a scene that cannot be described.

Near the foot of the bed the stiffened body of John Hoey was lying in another pool of thickened blood, with the head almost severed from the trunk. The head was thrown back, as if he had cut his throat while standing up, and had then fallen where he was found The view is strengthened by the apparent deliberate manner in which he placed the razor on the mantel after the bloody work was accomplished

In the next room lay Willie and Portia Hoey, aged respectively 8 and 7 years Their heads were almost severed from their bodies, the cutting having been done by a powerful hand that drove the blade through bone and cartilage at a single slash To the horror of this scene of wholesale butchery is added the pitiful spectacle of such demoniacal savagery wrought upon these little more than babies. In addition to the throat cutting, the skull of the little girl is crushed. This was done with a hatchet, which was found nearby; the soft, fine hair of the child matted on the steel in the dried blood.

There is a strong belief that Hoey did the deed, as he was out of employment and despondent. But others have a different theory. Officer Aiken of New Haven made this declaration He says that he saw a man come from the Hoey house He says this man was a stranger, and that his clothing was splashed stained with blood that he (the officer) followed the man, who ran when he saw he was observed. Aiken insists that he pursued the fellow for three miles, until he was lost in the woodland skirting the Youghiogheny.

A Priest in Trouble.

DULUTH, Minn., May 30.—About one year ago Father Connelly was suspended from his charge at Crookston, Minn., for having improper relations with a married woman. He although blackmailed and after some months was reinstated and transferred to Two Harbors. He is now under arrest charged with rape and attempted abortion on the person of Nellie Sunderland the adopted daughter of Mr. Hannon of that place The girl is in a precarious condition and will probably die

EULALIE AT WEST POINT.

She Greets Mrs. Grant in a Very Cordial Manner.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 30.—The Infanta Eulalie and her party, on their visit here, were received with great enthusiasm. A special dress parade of the cadets was arranged for the occasion.

Mrs. Grant was present to meet the princess and the latter was very cordial in her attentions to the wife of the dead warrior and statesman, having remembered General Grant on his tour.

Senator Higgins' Views.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 30.—Senator Higgins of Delaware is distributing to the Canadian members of Parliament a pamphlet of his views on its future in relation to the United States. His views are summed up in the sentence: "It is the manifest destiny of the United States to own and control all this continent." Senator Higgins adopts the view that a treaty of commercial reciprocity will postpone indefinitely the fulfilment of this destiny, and urges the Democratic party not to negotiate one.

Miners Seriously Burned.

TREMONT, Pa., May 30.—Through the carelessness of one of their number, six miners employed at Middle Creek colliery of the Reading company were most seriously burned by an explosion of gas. The names of the unfortunate men are Charles Maurer, John Seeger, Frank Huth, William Boltz, William Bretzans and William Eidman. The injuries of the first four are fatal. The explosion was caused by one of the men carrying a naked lamp.

A Girl's Body Found.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 30.—The body of an unknown young woman was discovered floating in Mud creek, about two miles from this city An autopsy revealed the fact that the girl was not more than 18 or 20 years of age, and had been brutally murdered and that the crime was perpetrated about eight or 10 days ago A card found in her pocket bore the name of Fannie A. Wyckoffs.

Philadelphia's Public Building Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Lawyer David Sellers has gone to Harrisburg armed with a bill of equity, wherein the supreme court is asked to grant an injunction restraining our municipal authorities from exercising any functions in the public buildings. The lawyers engaged are in the private employ of John Hill All the other commissioners which have been seen disavow any knowledge of the proceedings.

TO EXPEL SCROFULA

from the system, take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

the standard blood-purifier and tonic. It

Cures Others

will cure you.

The Brown Lumber Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Shingles, Lath;

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.

Yard and Mill South Erie Street,

MASSILLON, O.

—SEE—

HIGERD'S

New Furniture Room

Southwest Corner Tremont and Erie, Opposite Hotel Sailer.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

G. A. R, HATS AND CORDS.

Boys' Cadet and Navy Caps 50c.

NOTICE—We will close at 11:30 Decoration Day.

SPANGLER & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR KNOX, YOUMAN, SILVERMAN, ROELOFS AND STETSON FINE HATS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HICKS ON THE WEATHER.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE MONTH OF JUNE.

There will be Heat and Cold, Winds, Rains, Electrical Disturbances, Earthquakes, and a few Other Performances in Mr. Hicks's Best Known Style.

The prediction of the Rev. Irl Hicks for June is out, and here it is: By June 1st storms developing in the western region the last of May will be advanced towards the central parts of the country. It will be quite warm Storms will reach the extreme east by the 3d, and the change to cooler, fair weather will have crossed the continent. Warmer weather will center, in a progressive way, about the 6th and 7th, reaching a high temperature and resulting in reactionary storms. Cool spurt about the 7th to 9th.

About the 10th strong indications of solstice storms will appear. It will grow steadily warmer, resulting in many active storms from the 11th to 14th. The temperature and storms are apt to reach a crisis about the new moon. Renewed activity of volcanoes and earthquake disturbances may naturally be expected. They are readjustments of natural forces, and should be looked upon as beneficent, rather than calamitous.

There will be great electrical activity during these solstice storms, especially during the night, but no one should be alarmed, as it will prove grander than disastrous. Tendency of storms to whirl suddenly back from the east about the 16th to the 25th of June. Showery conditions during that period. Heavier storms 17th to 19th.

Heavy storms with rain and much lightening and thunder about the 23rd, 24th and 25th. Colder weather will succeed, and regions short of moisture will have to contend with serious draught. Warm wave, electrical storms and heavy local rains during the last two or three days of June. The month will close with very cool weather, advancing from the west, which conditions will prevail in most parts in the opening days of July.

DEATH OF A CENTENNARIAN.

Wm Krugg Aged 103 Who Once Lived Here.

William Kitzmiller, of Tuscarawas township, is in receipt of information from Crawfordyille, Ind., conveying of information of the death of his uncle, William Augustus Krugg, at his home in that place.

Mr. Krugg was in many respects a remarkable man. He was a centennarian, having been borne September 17, 1790. He was borne in Lancaster, Pa., and his parents were of German descent, though both of them were borne in Lancaster. After leaving school, Mr. Krugg learned the saddler's trade.

In 1821 he moved to Stark county, and remained here for four years, then going to Hamilton, Butler county, and finally to Indiana. There he began farming and for a time kept a tavern, known as the "Temperance House".

This was in a village known as Pleasant Hill, and while living there he held the office of postmaster, not because he was affiliated with the political party then in power, but because he was the choice of the people of the town. He was the father of ten children, four boys and six girls. His first vote was cast in 1812.

He afterward voted twenty times for President of tha United States and has never failed to vote against the Democratic candidates since the establishment of that party He was a Whig during the life of that party, but when the Republicans organized, he joined their ranks and remained with them until his death. His first Presidential vote was cast for Rufus King, in 1816, and his last for Benjamin Harrison, in 1892 During the civil war he was a staunch union man and had always been a man of strict integrity.

JACOB'S TROUSERS.

They Form the Basis of an Interesting Lawsuit.

The case of Jacob Smith, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses, was called by the mayor at 9 o'clock this morning. Jacob, it appears, discovered several days ago that in order to preserve his standing as a gentleman, a scholar and a man who has seen better days, it would be eminently necessary to add to his wardrobe a new pair of trousdrs. No fault can be found with Jacob for possessing such a laudable ambition, but the manner in which he acquired the garment was, to say the least, highly improper.

He went to Joseph R. Oppenheimer's clothing store and selected a pair of trousers worth $2 50, donned them, but not having the sum mentioned with him, gave Mr Oppenheimer an order on E. B. Bayliss for the amount, representing that he was in the employ of the latter and that money was due him for services.

On presentation of the order at Mr. Bayliss's office, Mr. Oppenheimer found that Smith had not been working at the Bayliss barn for some time past, and had been paid his wages in full when he left. A warrant was sworn out for Smith's arrest, and at his hearing this morning the mayor fined him the costs and released him after receiving a guarantee that Mr. Oppenheimer would be paid for his trousers.

IN SILENCE.

The Philadelphia Jewish Exponent, of May 19, contains the following poem, entitled "In Silence," translated from the German, of Emanuel Geible, by Mr. Joseph Oppenheimer, of Massillon, who speaks and writes with fluency several languages.

Because without complaint and hate,
I bear this sad and bitter fate,
And do the storm to rest conjure,
Think you, although 'tis unexpressed,
I have forgot what I possessed,
And have lost so premature?

True, the tears have ceased their flowing,
And throughout the day's rapt glowing,
Learned to smile—I as of yore,
Hushed, though in my heart's recesses
Flow the never healed distresses,
Like a stream forevermore.

Don't forget that H. U. Reed & Co. have the best lots to sell between Canton and Massillon, and you can get free tickets any time to visit the property by calling on G. T. Crawford, 33 East Main street, Massillon.

THE EDDY PROGRAMME.

A Fine Organ Concert to be given at St. Mary's Church.

Prof. Clarence Eddy, the world renowned concert organist, will give a grand concert at St. Mary's Catholic church on Wednesday night, June 7, assisted by the very best local talent. The concert will be one of the finest ever given in Massillon. Mr. Eddy will render the following programme:

Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.....Bach
Andantina, A .....Chauvet
Gavotte, C .....Martin
Saint Cecilia Offertory in C Minor.....Bastite
"Holy Night" .....Noel
(Translated by Dudley Buck)
Largo, A .....Handel
Scuttler's March.....Meyerbeer
(Arranged by W. F. Best.)
"A Royal Procession," C.....Spinney
(Composed and dedicated to Clarence Eddy.)
a Nutrial Benediction.....
b Finale Laus Deo.....Dubois
"Pilgrims' Chorus".....Wagner
(Arranged by Eddy)
Variations of "Home, Sweet Home"...Flagler
(Dedicated to Prof Eddy)
Overture to "William Tell" arr. by Bach
.....Kossirl

The local part of the programme has not as yet been arranged, but will include a cornet solo by Joseph Ess, a vocal soprano solo and two selections by the choir, accompanied by Clarence Eddy. The prices of admission will be 50c., 75c. and $1

BIDDING ON CITY BONDS.

GOOD PREMITMS OFFERED AND SEVERAL BIDS.

The Stringency of the Money Market Does Not Cripple the Sale—Massillon Bonds in Demand—The First National's Offer Likely to be Accepted.

Mayor Reed and City Clerk Bayliss opened the bids for the West Main street improvement bonds on Saturday. The total issue is to be $28,000, and they are to bear six per cent. interest.

Lamprecht Bros. & Co., of Cleveland, offered par, accrued interest to delivery and a premium of $57.

P. G. Albright, of the German Deposit bank, offered to pay par.

Edward C. Jones & Co., of New York, offered a premium of $470.

Seitzer & Co., of Toledo, offered par.

C. Steese, of the First National bank, agreed to take the bonds, paying for the same $28,000, charging interest only on amounts checked out, and refunding from first coupon.

Bidders are expected to be prepared to complete the purchase on Monday night, if awarded the contract.

Before the bids were opened, Mr. Steese suggested that all those interested should give bond in some form, that they would make good their propositions if accepted. He took the position that it was unfair to compel bona fide bidders to enter into competition with firms which would or would not complete their contract This suggestion did not gratify others present, and could not be acted upon, owing to the text of the advertisement.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

CANTON, May 25.—Salome B. Weirich has commenced proceedings in the common pleas court against the city of Alliance, praying for judgment in the sum of $700, alleged to be due for damage done to property of the plaintiff by refuse placed upon it by the said city.

The Cantons and the Saginaws, of the Ohio and Michigan League, will play ball at Hampden park today and tomorrow. The Canton city cars will leave the square for the lake every fifteen minutes.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Isaac Conard and Louisa J. Russell, of Massillon, and John W. Stonehill and Ella C. Long of Napleton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, second ward, Z. T. Shoemaker to Peter A. Morgan, lot No. 304, $1,100

Massillon, fourth ward, Catherine Hamel to Lawrence Hamel lot No. 831, $601.

CANTON, May 27.—Raymond A. Knight has petitioned for a divorce from Mary J. Knight, charging the latter with negiect to fulfill household duties and wilful abandonment.

Charles E Adler has commenced proceedings in the common pleas court to secure a divorce from Anna Adler.

Alonzo Smith and Andrew McCarty were appointed by Judge Fawcett as examiners of the Stark county treasury They commenced work this morning

John M. Thomas has been appointed executor of the estate of Thomas J. Thomas, of Alliance, and Samuel Grant executor of the estate of Julia Chambers, of Alliance

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Gates and Elta Leota Henderson, of Massillon; Bert Bixby and Cora Waltz, of Mapleton; John Egan and Margaret Brennan, of North Lawrence; Martin E. Metzger and Christie Rable, of New Berlin, and William Bloom and Caroline Hammel, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, fourth ward, William Kline to Leonard Hess lot No. 448, $1,100.

Died in West Brookfield.

Miss Caroline Gaddis died on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her home in West Brookfield. She had been ill for several weeks with dropsy and that was the cause of her death. She was a sister of F. P. Gaddis, of Waechter street, this city, and of Mrs. S. Higerd The funeral was held in Brookfield at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Masonic Association.

The annual meeting of the Masonic Association of Massillon was held Saturday and the following officers chosen: D. Atwater, president; P. G. Albright, vice president; Charles H. Garrigues, secretary; John Shoemaker, treasurer; executive committee, D. Hemperly, Z. T. Baltzly and Jos. R. Whits.

Officers and men of the police force, especially night watchmen who have to run the gauntlet of the damp, chilly air every night, will please take notice that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the great cough cure, is just suited to their needs. Its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases of the head and chest makes it indispensable to them.

NEW YORK NOTES.

A Princely Reception to General Booth. Steele Mackaye's Enterprise.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 18.—Commander Ballington Booth is making preparations for the most extensive Salvation Army display that has ever been given in America. Next autumn General Booth, the commander's father, will come to America from England, and to him will be given a more imposing reception than has ever been accorded to any earthly prince or potentate. The details of the affair have so far been kept very quiet, but this is said to be an outline of the programme, which is of course subject to change:

At least 100,000 Salvation Army lads and lassies will be gathered here from every state and territory in the Union

GENERAL BOOTH.

and from the provinces of Canada, and a jubilation to last several days will be held in honor of the general's coming. When he disembarks from the steamer, he will be met by platoons of red jerseyed soldiers of the army, who will be drawn up in military order on the dock, and led by a powerful band they will lift their voices in a hymn of welcome. Then the general will be escorted between lines of soldiers to a bright red carriage drawn by eight horses caparisoned and blanketed with red, which will be in waiting to convey the head of the army to its headquarters. It is expected that the entire assembled forces will be in line on that occasion, and the parade from the dock to the army headquarters will of itself be one of the most interesting sights of the season.

During the jubilation of which this parade will be a feature there will be many public meetings, the chief of which it is expected will be held in Madison Square Garden. But of course the Garden, which was swamped by the convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor will not begin to hold the crowds, and so five other halls have already been selected for overflow meetings.

Ballington Booth will be assisted in the work of making preparations for this demonstration by his amiable and capable wife, who has quite recovered from the illness from which she suffered some months ago. When the parades take place, the city authorities, and notably the police, will of course lend their assistance in making the affair a success by keeping order in the streets. This will be in strong contrast to the conduct of the authorities in other days, both in America and England, when, as most readers will remember, Salvationists were arrested by wholesale for parading and singing in the streets.

This change in the attitude of the authorities but reflects the change in the attitude of the church toward the Salvation Army. It is freely conceded by the clergymen of the various denominations that, while the army's methods are not such as the churches could well adopt, they are more effective in reaching the lower strata of society than the old methods and that they have resulted in appreciable good. The earnestness and tact of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth contributed much to this change of feeling in New York and elsewhere.

The timidity of capital is not always apparent in its workings as is shown by the success that seems to be attending Mr. Steele Mackaye's efforts to raise more money for his Chicago Spectatarium. It is stated that some hundreds of thousands have already been expended in getting this enterprise on its feet and that a like further sum will be needed. Most of the first installment was raised in New York, and the prospects are said to be good that most of the second is also to be forthcoming from New York sources.

J. D. MARSHALL.

A Standard Oil Magnate.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 18.—Henry M. Flagler, he who is often called one of the "Standard Oil magnates," may be seen nearly every day in his office at 26 Broadway busy over the countless questions which come to him as one of the men who control the greatest trust in the world.

Apart from his interests in the Standard Oil Mr. Flagler has many other things to fill his leisure time—that is, if he has any leisure time, which many people doubt. He has his great Florida hotels, which are among the most beautiful buildings in the United States, and which for luxury go far ahead of anything the Roman spendthrifts ever dreamed of. Mr. Flagler built these hotels with the idea of making Florida the fashionable winter resort of this country. He lavished on them and the grounds around them all that money could give, and he created a place of such beauty that for the description alone one was forced to take refuge in the imagination of the eastern story tellers. No other similes, no other words, would describe what taste, art and genius had done in the semitropical climate of the Flower Land when backed by an unlimited amount of money.

In the summer time Mr. Flagler lives on the sound, and he has a beautiful steam yacht to carry him to his office. He has an exquisite country seat adorned with all that wealth can give. But Mr. Flagler's real pleasure is found in his share of the management of the great company he is interested in, and in his work he toils as unceasingly now as ever before.

E. L. J.

BIBLES BROADCAST.

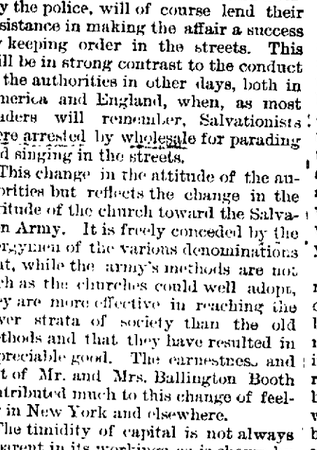
MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

The Largest Circulation Known to Modern Civilization—Printed In 304 Languages and Dialects—Some Remarkable Statistics and Facts About the Word of God.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—No work of greater magnitude is known to modern civilization than that involved in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. How great it is is indeed impossible to state accurately. It is so great that the societies prosecuting it are no longer able to keep account even of the number of editions that have been printed and published, and nothing like an estimate of the number of copies can be made. Some few figures of the work of these societies, however, are of great interest as being a partial indication of the extent of the circulation that has been reached. Thus, the British and Foreign Bible society of London, which is the oldest and largest society of the kind, reports that it has since its formation distributed 131,844,796 copies of the Bible, the New Testament and of portions of the Scripture.

The American Bible societies (of which there are five) have distributed over 60,000,000 and kindred societies elsewhere more than 21,000,000, so that through these channels alone there have been more than 213,000,000 copies placed in circulation. As was said, there are no means of estimating the numbers of copies that have been printed and sold or given away by other publishers or agencies. The copies of Scripture circulated in heathen lands in the present century exceed in number all that were in the world from Moses to Martin Luther and are more than double the entire production of the press from the printing of the first Bible in 1450 to the era of Bible societies in 1804.



JOHN III, 16, IN LEPCHA DIALECT.

The Bible, or considerable portions of it, is printed in 304 different languages or dialects, so that there is hardly any portion of the entire globe which is not supplied with printed copies of the gospel in the language read by the inhabitants.

This printing and placing have involved the expenditure of many millions of dollars and the entire life work of many men of learning and of business ability, but the result is beyond comparison with any other achievement of mankind even considered as a business matter alone. One striking fact illustrates this. It is cited by Dr. Plumer in a tract which he wrote on "How to Use the Bible." He says that in the thirteenth century two arches of London bridge cost £25, and at the same time a copy of the Bible, with a few explanatory notes, cost £30. The real value of the money or its purchasing power is seen by the comparison. In those days a laborer's wages were only ninepence a week, so that the Bible cost the entire wages in money of a laboring man for 15 years.

In other words, the Bible was then the most expensive book in the world, and one reason was that it was the largest book then known and existed only in manuscript form. The fabulous prices it formerly commanded continued to rule long after the invention of printing, but it is today the cheapest book in the world. The entire Scriptures can be bought for 25 cents in America and for sixpence in England and the New Testament for 5 cents. In England, the book of St. John is printed and sold for a penny.

No one, however, need be without a Bible even if he has not a penny to spend for it. Any one of the Bible societies will furnish a copy to any person who can read, no matter whether he can pay for it or not—in fact, great and special efforts have been made repeatedly to place a copy in each family in the United States, and in 16 years the American Bible society alone caused nearly 9,000,000 families to be visited, and gave away more than 1,000,000 copies to those who professed to be unable to buy one, and perhaps in order to demonstrate that no distinction was proposed the society some years ago presented a handsome copy to each one of the reigning monarchs and other chief magistrates of the world.

One particularly interesting branch of the work of the Bible societies has been the publication of copies prepared for the use of the blind. This is necessarily an expensive work, for the letters are raised on the paper instead of being printed in ink, but the books are sold below cost, so that the entire Scriptures published in this form is offered for sale at $6 and the New Testament for $1.50.

There is also a large circulation of what is known as the revised version, but there are no facilities for stating how large, as the societies which publish their figures do not deal in it, and it is simply a business matter up to the present time. In addition to this version and the King James there is another standard work known as the Douay Bible, which is accepted by the Roman Catholic church and which has a large circulation also. It is not large, however, in comparison with the Protestant versions, as it is only within comparatively few years that the church has encouraged the general reading of the Bible. And how large it is cannot be stated, as the church authorities and the Catholic publication societies are averse to publishing any statements in regard to it. The same is also true with regard to the Bible in use by the Greek Catholic church, which differs little from the Douay version.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

"CORN BREAD" MURPHY.

What He Has Been Doing For the Agriculture Department.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Colonel Charles J. Murphy, the special agent of the department of agriculture, who has been teaching Europeans the value of corn bread as an article of food, was here a few days ago and told an interesting story concerning his "missionary" work in that line. Colonel Murphy, it will be observed, has an Irish name, but he looks like a German, and, it may be explained, he talks the German language with great fluency. His big, waggy head, snow white hair and frank and placid countenance give him the air of a good natured burgomaster. He is a most entertaining talker, and it is no wonder that he has interested the Germans, the Danes and the Belgians in the subject of "American maize."

Colonel Murphy, who is familiarly known to the department of agriculture as "Corn Bread" Murphy, first engaged in his missionary work some 10 years ago. "It struck me as rather surprising," he says, "that Indian corn and its food products, so well and favorably known in this country, were practically unknown to the people of Europe. The cheapness of such food, as well as its excellence, suggested to my mind the advantages it might possess over food prepared from the native cereals of Europe. I began studying plans for its introduction and concluded that popular exhibitions in the principal cities of Europe might accomplish the purpose."

Thereupon Colonel Murphy tried to interest various American boards of trade and agricultural societies in the enterprise, and failing in this he finally went abroad in a private capacity. He was accompanied by his wife, and together they organized cooking schools and corn exhibitions in various European cities and everywhere explained to the people how palatable and nutritious were the food products of American maize. Their work finally attracted the attention of the department of agriculture, and about three years ago Mr. Murphy was appointed a special agent of our government and was commissioned to carry on the work in his official capacity.

"This made the work easier," says the colonel, "and since then as an agent of the government I have been able to approach foreign officials that I could not otherwise reach."

Colonel Murphy and his wife have directed their missionary efforts mainly toward the Germans within the past two years, and so great has been their success that more than a score of mills for grinding American corn have been erected and are now in operation in various parts of the empire. At least a half dozen mills of this sort have been erected in Berlin and its immediate vicinity, and the German government recently decided to issue to its soldiers a daily ration of "Murphy bread." This bread is made of two-thirds portion of rye and one-third of cornmeal and is called in the official record "Murphy brodt."

"CORN BREAD" MURPHY.

The German soldiers are usually supplied with rye bread, but the authorities after careful tests concluded that a bread made of part rye and part cornmeal was much better and quite as cheap. The result of the official recognition of cornmeal by the German government has been its increased use in various parts of the empire, especially among the middle classes.

During the Russian famine two years ago several shiploads of American corn were sent to the region bordering on the Black sea, and Colonel Murphy, by direction of the department, sent an agent there to aid in the distribution of the corn and to teach the natives how to prepare it for food. The work was successful, and not only were the famine stricken peasants relieved by the timely and appropriate gift, but in their adversity they learned the excellence of American maize as a food product, and a demand for its importation has sprung up in that portion of Europe.

Colonel Murphy held several corn expositions in the United Kingdom, and especially in Edinburgh did he meet with success. The English, the Irish and the Scotch have long been familiar with American maize to a slight extent at least, so that no "missionary" work was needed among them, as it was in other parts of Europe. "In Ireland," says Colonel Murphy, "cornmeal mush in the form of 'stirabout,' as it is called, is largely used. When several shiploads of meal were sent over during the famine of 1848, the peasants at first refused it, but hunger soon drove them to its use. Since then it has slowly come into favor, though the potato is preferred when plenty, in spite of the fact that corn is cheaper and more nourishing.

"The principal drawback to its use in Ireland as elsewhere in Europe is that the peasants do not know how to cook it. In Germany the cooking is all done by the bakers, and no family makes its own bread. Warm bread is practically unknown, and as corn bread is best when it is warm its superior advantages cannot be fully appreciated under the existing conditions. The bakers, however, are learning this, and in Germany they now make it a point to deliver the corn bread freshly baked as soon as it comes from the oven."

GEORGE HANSON APPERSON.

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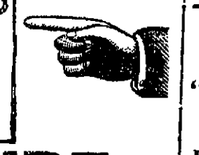

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Taking effect Sunday, October 23, 1892.

Going South.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	7 45	1 00	5 30	.....
Oak Harbor	8 45	1 55	6 35	.....
Fremont	9 07	2 20	7 00	.....
Clyde	9 22	2 35	7 18	.....
Bellevue	9 35	2 50	7 33	.....
Monroville	9 50	3 05	7 50	.....
Norwalk	10 10	3 28	8 00	.....
Wellington	10 35	4 16	8 55	.....
Spencer	11 10	4 30	9 10	.....
Lodi	11 27	4 46	9 28	.....
Creston.....Lv	11 45	5 05	9 45	.....
Akron .....Ar	PM 8 16	8 52	1 31	.....
Youngstown	5 15	.....	3 33	.....
Pittsburgh.....Ar	7 30	6 30	6 30	.....
Orrville.....Lv	PM 12 35	6 00	10 17	.....
Massillon.....Ar	1 07	6 35	10 55	.....
Massillon.....Lv	1 12	6 35	6 15	AM 6 15
Navarre	1 25	6 48	6 30	6 30
Valley Jct.....Lv	1 55	7 20	7 00	7 00
C. nal Dov .....Ar	2 25	7 55	.....	.....
Cambridge	4 35	9 30	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 10	.....	.....	.....
Sherodsville	2 25	7 44	7 33	7 33
Bowerston	2 40	7 58	7 48	7 48
Jewett	3 03	8 25	8 10	8 16
Warrenton	4 10	9 25	9 22	9 23
Steubville.....Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00
Martin's Ferry	4 52	9 48	9 48	9 48
Wheeling.....Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.*	No.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling.....Lv	4 40	8 45	3 35	.....
Martin's Ferry	4 52	8 57	3 47	.....
Steubenville.....Lv	4 35	8 45	3 30	.....
Warrenton	5 15	9 23	4 10	.....
Jewett	6 20	10 28	5 28	.....
Bowerston	6 48	10 50	5 55	.....
Sherrodsville	7 03	11 05	6 06	.....
Marietta.....Lv	.....	8 10	.....	.....
Cambridge	.....	8 57	12 20	.....
Canal Dov.....Lv	.....	10 44	2 55	.....
Valley Jct.....Lv	7 55	PM 12 15	6 45	No. 2
Navarre	8 28	12 50	7 18	.....
Massillon.....Ar	8 45	1 07	7 30	AM 4 35
Orrville.....Lv	9 22	1 57	.....	5 08
Pittsburg Lv	4 30	AM 7 10	.....	PM 9 45
Youngstown	3 50	.....	.....	AM 12 30
Akron.....Lv	9 10	9 29	.....	4 55
Creston.....Lv	10 00	PM 2 30	.....	5 45
Lodi	10 18	2 46	.....	6 00
Spencer	10 38	3 02	.....	6 14
Wellington	10 55	3 16	.....	6 27
Norwalk	11 45	4 03	.....	7 2[illegible]
Monroeville	11 55	4 18	.....	7 3[illegible]
Bellevue	PM 12 10	4 33	.....	7 48
Clyde	12 23	4 48	.....	8 06
Fremont	12 38	5 03	.....	8 22
Oak Harbor	1 02	5 25	.....	8 45
Toledo	2 00	6 25	.....	9 45

NORTH Huron Division SOUTH			
No. 27.	No. 25.	Lv	Ar	No. 26.	No. 28.
PM 3 05	AM	Monroeville	AM 11 55	PM
3 45	6 55	Norwalk	9 54	6 30
4 10	7 20	Milan	9 33	6 03
4 40	7 50	Ar. Huron Lv	9 00	5 30

*Daily—Other trains daily except Sunday.

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THE STEAM RADIATOR

BILL NYE RELATES BURBANK'S EXPERIENCE WITH ONE.

And He Then Says It Really Happened to Himself, For He Is Mr. Burbank's Friend. Roundabout In Washington—Why Colonel Visscher Was Induced to Leave Town.

[Copyright, 1898, by Edgar W. Nye.]

The steam radiator at a hotel furnishes more cause for serious thought, especially in the still watches of the night, than any other problem I know of. Most of them have water on the brain.

HE BECAME IRRITATED.

When you go in a room and smell the hot, damp carpet, you know at once that the radiator is not seaworthy. The other night Mr. Burbank's radiator began about midnight to get restless and palpitate. At first it just gave two or three kicks at itself and moaned. Mr. Burbank turned over in his bed and said:

"Ah, the radiator is repairing itself." Then he went to sleep.

Soon after he woke with a start and heard the radiator rumble like a distant freight train crossing three or four other lines of road. At the end she seemed to hit one coil with another and began to mix things.

He looked at his watch and saw that it was half past 12. Tired nature then yielded, and with a long drawn sigh at 30 days he went to sleep. He awoke again to hear the radiator riveting its boiler and generally refitting itself.

He lighted his last match and saw that it was half past 1 o'clock. He tried to go to sleep and began counting 1,000 to settle his nerves. He was joined by the radiator. He threw off the covers and said: "There is water in that radiator. That's what makes it practice all night trying to play 'The Awakening of the Lion.' I will let the water out, and then I can sleep."

So he got up softly and started for the electric light to turn on same. He was a little dazed and stepping high, so he stepped into his trunk. Then he knew where he was and started across the room, but was met by the center table, which had a late lunch on it. It contained, among other things, some bread with jam on it and some cheese that had come from Germany at a time when the quarantine regulations were looser than they are now.

He upset this table.

"Now I know where everything is," said Mr. Burbank. "This cheese is in the center of the room, and I can always find out where I am even without a light." Just then in trying to turn on the electric light he stepped in the jam and cheese at the same moment. He also found that the electric light had been turned off at the cellar.

No one can know just how he would feel under these circumstances unless he has been under those circumstances. Mr. Burbank had now lost all idea of direction, for the cheese still clung to the sole of his foot and roamed around the room, attracting attention from the radiator.

Mr. Burbank is a tall, slender man, looking very much as Henry Irving would if he had been trying to board at the Gastritis House during the winter and train himself down to represent Thought. Dressed in the simple robe of night, with his dark hair released from its confinement and tossed about over his shoulders, with a cheese sandwich on one foot and a corned beef and mustard poultice on the other, now and then stepping on a revolving bottle of Halford sauce, he made a strong picture as he saved himself from falling by catching at the towel which hung on a rack.

He went three times around the room, feeling on the wall for the button of the bell, but missing it, as he could not get the right height, he opined. In the morning he found that the button was concealed by the headboard of his bed and did not work anyhow.

It now became easy to locate the radiator by the sound it made, also by a little puddle of hot water which he stepped out of with such a wild start that he skinned his knee and hopped around over the lunch in great agony. As he felt the jam oozing up among his toes he became irritated and said:

"If I had it to do over again, I would go to the other hotel."

There were two hotels, one called the Phyloxeria and the other the Bergamot House. We were at the Bergamot.

Mr. Burbank approached the radiator and turned the valve open quickly, then stepped back into the Halford sauce as a stream of hot water squirted across the room into the cozy bed which he had just left. The little valve nut was now so hot that he could not turn it back for quite a long spell, but after awhile, by the use of a towel, he managed to turn it off enough so that only a small stream came from it, and he filled a china cuspidor with water, also the wash basin and his valise. This he did while trying to empty the basin out of the window. A great deal of the water was spilled when he stepped on the Halford sauce bottle again.

He emptied the basin while the cuspidor was filling and then emptied it while the basin was filling.

Sometimes in going back and forth he did not step on the Halford bottle at all.

He does not remember how many times he did these round trips, but as the gray dawn began to steal timidly across the sullen sky there stood at the open casement a tall man with a pale, intellectual face and in a simple, fluttering and severely plain negligee with wet sleeves. He was just pouring the last pitcher of hot water out at the window, and below lay the body of the watchdog—drowned.

The watchdog lay with glassy eyes chained to the house, and the watchdog's honest bark was peeled off in places where the hot water had struck him.

That pale and interesting man was the author of these lines.

At first I thought I would say it was Mr. Burbank, but now as I think it over and remember his many kindly acts toward me, and the artist is liable to make a picture of him, I am brought to see that it would be a great wrong.

The moral of the above incident is that the man who is wise and who has been abroad as far as Escanaba, Mich., or Esquimalt, B. C., will open the escape valve of a radiator when it acts that way and let the hot water "squirt and squirt and squirt." He will not try to save the carpet.

New Whatcom and Fairhaven together constitute a beautiful semicircle about Bellingham bay in the new state of Washington. Fairhaven is quiet just now, a good place to think in or bring up a family, but it fears not. It is generally believed that James Hill is waiting till property gets low enough to buy readily, then will scoop it in and establish the terminus of the Great Northern railroad there. Should he do this he would have one of the pleasantest private towns on the coast.

I do not know whether he will do so or not. Some think he will, and some think he will not. I once lived in a town for some time and held two lots with the hope that Mr. Gould would build there and erect large shops employing over a thousand men, but Mr. Gould died without having done so. Finally I exchanged the lots for an agent's prospectus of "The Family and Horse Doctor Book" and began to canvass for the same at 75 per cent of the receipts.

Fairhaven and New Whatcom with a a transcontinental road would be a great success. All they lack is people. That is true of this whole region.

More honest sweat and less scanning of the horizon for railroads would work well. The growth of all the cities of this new northwest even in the three years since I visited it is astonishing even to one who has made a solemn promise that he will never be astonished.

There was never a better time for the dissatisfied man of the states to come. He should not expect to make a competency while playing "high five" and waiting for his lots to go up, but come here with his working clothes and go in to win. If you buy a lot, buy it for a 10-year investment and not for the purpose of selling it tomorrow for a bank to build on.

There are a good many large trees to be cut down in Washington and many farms to make in order to support such cities as Seattle and Tacoma before a trade can be built up with Mongolia.

But everything is new and up to date wherever one goes. You will find no bellcords with tassels on them in these cities, but the very latest thing made. It is so in everything. Even the Salvation Army looks more prosperous than it does in older states. Its band is more attractive and sometimes plays a tune. It has done great good by working among the coachmen who gather, with their carriages, about the entrance to the opera house where we play.

Colonel William Lightfoot Visscher of Kentucky lived for some years at Fairhaven as an editor. He liked the town very much, but his wife thought it very crude, and she missed her old friends a good deal, while the general colonel knew everybody in the United States, and so was not lonesome. This is often the case with popular men. They frequently prefer the tribute of laughter and bonhomie down town to the quiet evening at home by the fireside, reading from "Plutarch's Lives" and giving the children their bath.

THE MAN AT THE WINDOW.

So she tried to get him to remain at home and help her wear out the dull evening, but he had all sorts of business engagements and meetings of the chamber of commerce to meet down town.

He belonged to several societies also, including the United Red Men, the Little Defenders and the Fair Haven Oompah Oompah band.

Mrs. Visscher got him a billiard table and the game of loto, from which keno was derived, but it was not all these he needed. It was the little band of congenial souls who still remained down town. She lost heart and gave it up.

The place was new, and there were rough characters abroad at night, and late one evening Colonel Visscher came home to find that a big stone had been thrown through the window, barely missing his piano.

His wife was in tears and begged him to move away from Fairhaven.

"No," he said, getting down his gun and Grand Army uniform. "I know who did it. It was one of those brutes I have assailed in the paper. I will go out and kill him. I must do it. I cannot be driven out of this town by these assassins. Be calm while I go out and kill him, dear. You can look the other way while I do it, and I will wash my hands afterward so that you will not be frightened."

He went out and was gone half an hour without success, but when he came in he found his wife white and speechless. For a time he could not bring her to, but finally she told him that a stone or something had crashed through the window of her husband's room while he was away.

Cautiously he went in there. He found broken glass on his carpet and a short piece of metal like a bit of gas pipe closed at both ends and a cunning little fuse at the end.

Colonel Visscher's face grew pale. They sat hand in hand during the long, dark night, and in the morning he took the bomb to the police and sold his house.

They went to Portland to live, and when they were settled one evening Mrs. Visscher came up to him, and running her fingers through his clustering hair—his hair that was once so flowing, but now so fled—she told him with a tear how she was the assassin, and how she got the plumber to make the bomb for her and fill it with baking powder, so she could throw it through his window while he was down the road at the other side of the house.

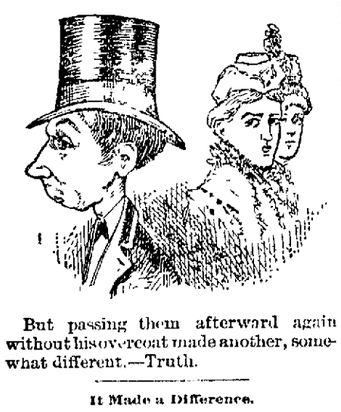
And yet it is often said that women have no influence and that they are mere clay in the hands of those they love!

O woman! woman!! woman!!! I fear you are a sad dog!

Bill Nye

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Dr. Snipps made quite an impression on two ladies one day on the street.



But passing them afterward again without his overcoat made another, somewhat different.—Truth.

It Made a Difference.

He was going up Brush street with a new snow shovel on his shoulder when a little old colored man, who had evidently passed a hard winter, stopped him and asked:

"Hello, Misser Thompson, what yo' got dar?"

"What I got yere! Does yo' see dat snow shovel?"

"Of co'se, but it am no good now. Yo' wouldn't dun catch me buyin no snow shovels in de spring."

"Sartinly not. Dat's what ails de cull'd populashun of dis town—all hindsight an no fo'sight. I bought dat shovel fur nex' winter. Got a 30-cent shovel fur 18 cents. Dun saved 12 cents, yo' see."

"Hu! Am dat fo'sight?"

"Yes, sah."

"Kin anybody buy fo'sight?"

"Sartinly dey kin."

"Misser Thompson, kin you lend me a quarter now to use next Jinuary?" softly asked the old man.

"No, sah! I was gwine to 'splain to yo' dat dar was fo'sight, hindsight an seberal oder kinds ob sight. Yo's tryin to borrow a quarter fur next winter hain't neither fo'sight nor hindsight, an yo' can't get it by a blamed sight! Good mawnin, sah!"—Detroit Free Press.

Heartfelt.

"I wish," said Jorkins as he looked at the muddy streets, "I wish some prisoners would escape from the Tombs."

"Why do you wish that?" asked Mrs. Jorkins, astonished.

"Why, whenever prisoners break jail the papers tell us that the country for miles around is scoured."—Harper's Bazar.

The Spur of the Occasion.

She—If you can't bear her, why did you get engaged to her?

He—Well, you see, we had sat out three dances, and I could not think of anything else to say, and she accepted.—Boston Beacon.

Her Way.

"What ails your kitchen girl? She slammed the door, drove the children up stairs and looks as ugly as a bear."

"That is only a way she has of asking me to raise her wages."—Westfield Union.

A Great Improvement.

Maud—How do you like the new way I do my hair, Frank?

Frank (wanting to say something particulary nice)—Why, you look at least 3 years younger!—Yankee Blade.

Cause For Congratulation.

Henderson—We lost our cook a week ago.

Williamson—Let me congratulate you. She is cooking at our house now.—Brooklyn Life.

TWO BIG TEARDROPS.

WHY OLIVE HARPER CRIED A LITTLE BIT.

It Was In the Horse Car—She Saw a Full Bigged Tailor Made Girl—It Made Her Think of Her Grandmother—English as She Is Wrote.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—Today I came across the French fashion paper which is really called the leader in such publications, and as I always like to divide a good thing among my friends so as to provide the greatest amount of pleasure for the greatest number I make a few

TOILET FOR STREET IN 1830 STYLE.

extracts from it. I should add that the paper is published in French, but there is a page of translation, so that we who cannot speak French may not be deprived of the information it contains. It begins:

The styles wich I announce in the last month Chronicle has not changed, and the 1830 shape is more than even in greater favour, for this style very wide stuffs were necessary, then you can find some ones which have 2¼ yards of wideness, even 3¼, and the most narrow have 1½ in wideness.

The "Loie Fuller" colour (rainbow gauze) continue to have a great success, and at the Concourse Hippigne (horse races) I have seen many pretty dresses of them, but this style will be over very soon, because you will find the goods that it requires in every shop, what is not pleasant for the great coquets, who do not like what is so common.

In this short chronicle I take the ease to presence to my subscribers of the selfish advises that several houses give to employ velvet bias for trimming. This kind of one was very good for winter dresses, but with summer stuffs it will be ugly and heavy, and velvet ribbon are much better. The real mark of elegant Parisian dress is actually a great simplicity and the first dressmaker notes. The stylish simplicity is very difficult to do, but it is to prove when it is well done by artist hands. The sleeves are very simple now.

I hope that the readers of the above will enjoy as well as I did this delicious bit of English as "she is spoke" by the fashion writer who wishes to tell us that the 1830 styles prevail, and all that.

The 1830 styles do prevail and are very much in evidence these bright days, and it would be an ill natured person who would not admit that they are quaint, dainty and picturesque, and that they carry with them something intangible, but tenderly sweet, like a faint memory, or like the elusive perfume that comes from dim chests of stored away linen. They bear the breath of sweet clover, of lavender, of withered rose leaves—something our senses feel, but our reason shows no trace of, and for that mysterious sense of something that was and is no more, but yet has left its ghostly trace. We like these new old gowns or old new ones.

Did I not shut my eyes today and let two tears chase down the furrows in my cheeks as I sat and looked at a young lady who sat opposite me in the car? She had on a changeable taffeta dress made with a number of bias folds turned downward and edged with a couple of narrow russet braids. The color of it was blue and cream, with an overshot of pale rose, making the general color pale heliotrope. The sleeves were great leg o' mutton, and there was such a dear little cape over the shoulder, with two quilled ruffles, and the deep caps had another, and on each were two lines of braid. The sleeves were of russet green, shot with dusty red. There was a tiny toque, with a couple of drooping sprigs of sage blossoms.

Why this particular gown should bring forth tears I cannot tell, unless that it is somehow connected with the stories my dear old grandmother used to tell about the gowns she wore. And then she used to dress up a doll for me in just such a gown. I imagine that must be it, but I expect the young girl must have wondered what caused the old lady over in the corner to weep.

MOURNING GOWN FOR YOUNG LADY.

The 1830 style gives mourners a trifle of comfort, as there is no woman who does not feel an inward glow of satisfaction when becomingly dressed, and heretofore mourning garments have been so uncompromisingly somber. Now a silk-warp henrietta, made with flaring skirt, with a gauffered crape flounce, with gauffered bertha and puffed sleeves, is a handsome and tasteful gown and robs the somberness of some of its terrors.

Those ruffled capes are as pretty for children as for grown folks, and about half the children's cloaks have the shoulder ruffle at least. Many last season's garments are made into new ones by a velvet ruff or one of some other material.

I think the time is not far away when mourning garments will be much less depressing and heavy than now, as very many persons, and those of the greatest refinement, are beginning to feel that such a display of grief is wrong to the living and no compliment to the dead.

OLIVE HARPER.

LADIES' RACING STUDS.

Well Known Women In Europe Who Own Race Horses.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, May 18.—Among the features of the present season in Europe is the newly developed craze of women for owning race horses and racing stables. Mrs. Langtry is by no means the only member of her profession who has registered her colors on the turf. Mlle. Marsy, a particularly brilliant star of the Comedie Francaise at Paris, has registered her colors under the pseudonym of the Count d'Arcy and possesses no less than seven horses which are favorably known on the French turf.

Mlle. Emilie d'Alencon, who can scarcely be called a bona fide actress, since her public appearances have been mainly at the Paris Hippodrome and at circuses as the director of performing pigs, rabbits and small donkeys, has assumed for racing purposes the name of the Count de Lancon, a fact which has led to some correspondence between the stewards of the Chantilly races and the Duke of Aumale, to whom the track belongs. The duke objects to a woman who has rendered herself so notorious in connection with one of his relatives assuming an alias so closely resembling the name of another of his relatives, the Duke of Alencon, his nephew, for the purpose of racing on a race course which is the property of his family. The example of Mmes. Langtry, Marsy and Emilie d'Alencon is now being followed by Mlle. Jeanne Granier, Yvette Guilbert and several other French, English and Austrian actresses.

In doing this the footlight favorites are merely following in the wake of the great French, English, Austrian and German aristocracy, who have achieved fame as owners of race horses and racing studs. Among those best known is the dowager Duchess of Montrose in England, who races under the name of Mr. Manton, and who for 30 years has been one of the most conspicuous figures on the British turf. The daughter of a family celebrated in the annals of sport—namely, the Beresfords—she has all her life been passionately fond of racing. Although over 70 years of age and quite portly, she is still to be met at horse sales bidding for yearlings. She personally supervises her training stables, gives orders to the trainers and jockeys and may be seen after a race scolding and abusing the latter with feminine violence and shrillness, but with masculine picturesqueness of expression, when the race has not been run according to her instructions and the horse has not won. When she wins a race, however, she goes off into hysterical exultation.

In France the most prominent feminine figure upon the turf is the widowed Duchess de Castries, sister-in-law of Marshal MacMahon and now married to the latter's most intimate friend and adherent, the Viscount Emmanuel d'Harcourt. The duchess inherited her fortune not from her first husband, who possessed little beyond his ancient name and title and a few semi-ruined chateaux, but from her father, who was the celebrated Viennese banker, Sina, a Hebrew by race, but a Catholic in religion.

At his death Sina left his money in equal shares of $15,000,000 each to his four daughters. One of them, the Princess Gregory Ypsilanti, now a widow, has with the assistance of her late husband, who was Greek minister to Austria, squandered every cent and been obliged to apply for relief to the bankruptcy court at Vienna. The second and third daughters, who married Prince Mayrocordato and Count Wimpffen respectively, each secured a divorce from her husband, thereby saving her fortune. The fourth of the Sina girls is the Duchess de Castries, who still retains her title and the name of her first husband, although married to M. d'Harcourt. Until four years ago she was in racing partnership with the well known financier, politician and sportsman, the Baron de Soubeyran, but now she has parted company from him and races under her own name and her own colors, though with less success than in days of yore.

At Vienna there are quite a large number of great ladies upon the turf, foremost among whom is the lovely Countess Marie Apponyi, who is a daughter of the demented Prince of Montenuovo. The latter, now an inmate of the great insane asylum at Doebling, near Vienna, is the son of Empress Marie Louise of France, second wife of Napoleon I, and of her ugly old chamberlain, General Count von Neipperg. Prince Montenuovo had, however, the misfortune to be born two years previous to the death of Napoleon at St. Helena, and the Neipperg family, which is one of the oldest and most illustrious in Austria, declined to permit the boy to bear their name.

Emperor Francis took pity on his illegitimate grandchild and not only endowed him with considerable wealth, but also with the title and name of Prince Montenuovo, which is the Italian translation of the word Neipperg.

Yet another stable is that of the eccentric Baroness von Stahlberg, who some time ago was sued by grooms for injuries sustained in her stables, which the plaintiff described as a paradise for horses, and the evidence showed them to be a very hell for men. From the examination of the witnesses it appeared that the baroness is in the habit of entering the stables at noon and of often remaining there until early the next morning. During the time she is there she is accustomed to feed the animals with sugar and cake and encourage them to kick and bite the grooms, whom she keeps in constant attendance upon the horses, often forcing them to stay up all night to watch and feed them.

One of the plaintiffs stated that he had been dismissed by the baroness for "insulting" a particularly vicious horse by cursing it for having both kicked and bitten him. At least 20 of the persons in the court on that occasion bore traces of the injuries received in the stables of this most eccentric of baronesses. Fortunately there are few sportswomen like her in Austria.

A. D. DEMING.

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YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolute great perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practice, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

MARRIAGE.—Any of persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification speedily restored.

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Persons ruined in health by the use of Patent Medicines, which fill the land with their quack advertisements, giving poisonous and injurious remedies, should not fail to consult us. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Persons who have suffered from Private Diseases, and have been unsuccessfully treated by other physicians, should not fail to consult us. Many have been cured by us after others had failed. Remember that the only place to obtain reliable treatment is at THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 38 and 40 West Gay St., Columbus O.

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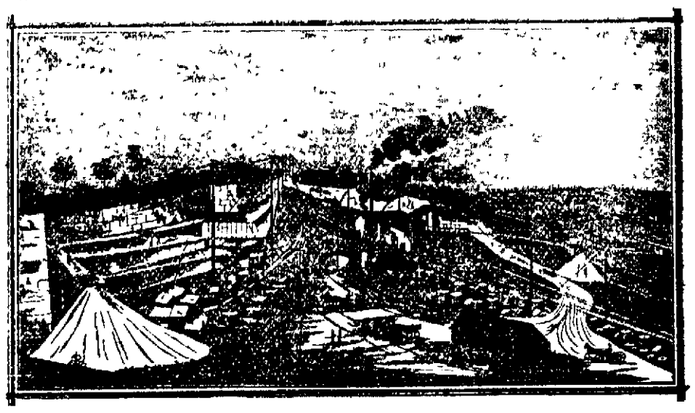

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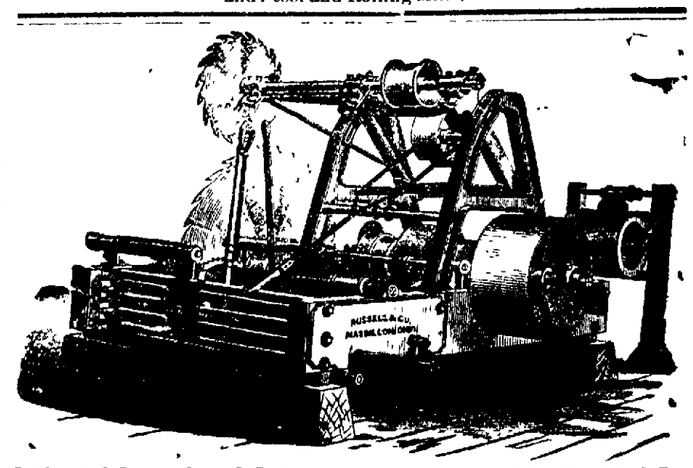

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WORLD ON WHEELS

Infinite Variety of the Transportation Department.

A WONDERFUL SHOW AT CHICAGO.

Acres and Acres of Locomotives and Cars, Some of Them from England, France and Germany—Many Models of Ships—Americans Excel in Wagon and Carriage Making.

WORLD'S FAIR, May 30. — [Special.] — There is no more fascinating exhibit in the big exposition than that to be found in the transportation department. Imagine, if you can, more than twenty acres of space under one roof fitted with every sort of device or vehicle for the transportation of men or materials, not only those of the present and our own country but of all times and peoples. So vast is the display, and so full of interest in whatever direction one looks or wherever he passes, that a week might easily be devoted to this building alone by a visitor who had come here determined to study the fair as it deserves to be studied. A single exhibit, that of the oldest American railway, the Baltimore and Ohio, is worth a day's inspection. It consists not only of old locomotives and cars side by side with a modern train, but a most surprising and instructive collection of pictures which graphically show the development of railways in America, England, France and Germany. Nothing like it was ever before attempted. There are more than 1,200 pictures in all, and how they were ever gotten together is more than one can imagine. In addition to all these there is a display of steam carriages used in the last century before the development even of the earliest locomotive. This single exhibit cost $56,000, and is a monument not only to the enterprise of an American railway, but to the genius of the men who were charged with its preparation.

After a hasty walk through this most amazing department one is quite ready to believe the statisticians who tell us the railways of the world represent one-tenth part of man's total wealth, and perhaps one-quarter or one-third of his invested capital. One is surprised not only by the vastness of the exhibit, bespeaking net works of rails spread over the face of the earth, but the wonderful variety of forms, structures, devices and machines used in railway construction and operation. Most Americans study railways only by the casual method of riding over them. We all know just enough about them to lead us to the conclusion we know about all there is worth knowing. A walk through this great building and its greater annex will show the most presumptious of us how small is our knowledge concerning the greatest of all methods of transportation.

As it would take days to see it so it would require pages on pages instead of columns to describe or even mention what is displayed here. If I call attention to some of the more striking exhibits or endeavor to indicate the almost infinite variety thereof it must not be supposed my meager list has estimated the subject. Of course the old locomotives, the "John Bull," the "Rocket," the "Clinton," the "Samson" and many others are always surrounded by large crowds of visitors. Many people smile as they compare one of these little machines, whose boilers are about the size of rain-barrels, with the enormous modern locomotives standing near by. The "Rocket" entire could be loaded in one corner of the tender of the Director General, the big locomotive which weighs 195,000 pounds, and still leave room enough for the fuel and the operations of the fireman.

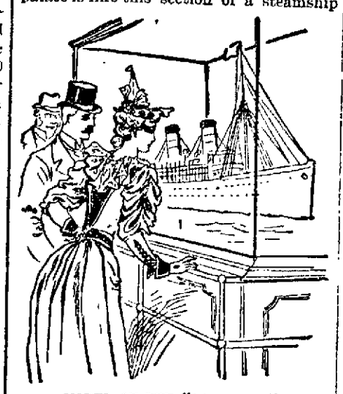
Other exhibits which constantly please the popular eye are the English locomotives and cars, the French locomotives, which are much like the English only not of such fine workmanship, the German cars for freight and particularly the royal blue carriage built for the use of the Imperial family. This coach is a marvel of finish and comfort, but it would not run very well over our American roads, for it has but six wheels, two at either end and two under the center of the car, all rigidly attached to the car-frame.

There are cars here of the like of which some of us never heard before. The Pullman company shows what is said to be the most expensive and perfect railway train ever built. It is not so much of a curiosity to Americans, who are accustomed to using just this sort of carriages while traveling, but to our friends from across the sea it is the subject of much wonder and inquiry. The finest sleeping and parlor cars in use in England and on the continent are of American build, but the number of them is so limited that many of the visitors from abroad never even saw them. The Pullman company shows a model of the industrial city of Pullman, which was built a good deal as the World's fair itself was built, on a comprehensive plan, all at once, and in an incredibly short time. When it comes to the creation of cities there are three fine models here almost within gunshot of each other—the Columbian exposition, Pullman and great Chicago. Here may be seen also the first locomotive used in the city of Chicago, the Chicago and Galena's "Pioneer," which began its career of usefulness fifty years ago. Now Chicago is the greatest railway center in the world.

If there is anything connected with railway transportation, excepting possibly an annual pass or a rear-end collision, that is not displayed here I should be at a loss to tell what it is. There are all sorts of locomotives and their appliances, such as bells, brakes, whistles and water-taking devices. Here are plans, drawings and photographs of locomotives and locomotive shops. Here are all kinds of passenger cars—mail, baggage, express, dining room, parlor, sleeping, officer's, private and observation cars, as well as all sorts of appliances and furnishings. Here you may see just how the automatic brake works—may see its power applied to 100 cars by a single touch of the lever, the first time such a long train was ever worked. Here you may see in countless details the paraphernalia of railway construction and operation—machines for laying the track; methods of drainage; all kinds of rails and rail fastenings; metal sleepers; models of bridges and viaducts; methods of constructing, lighting and ventilating tunnels, including a model of the famous St. Gothard tunnel snow sheds and snow plows, with the great rotary plow used in the mountains; a hundred different kinds of freight and goods cars; hand cars and track velocipedes; a model railway station and a model ticket office; interlocking switch and signal systems in actual operation; train dispatching and no interesting processes; wrecking cars and tools; methods of testing for color blindness. These and ten thousand other things make up an exhibit unparalleled in importance and comprehensiveness.

But this is the transportation department, and railways by no means monopolize transportation on the face of this globe of ours. Transportation by water is magnificently represented, though instead of the steamers and large ships of course we have to be content with models of them. But these models are accurate and beautiful and enable the average visitor to study marine architecture to better advantage than he could by expending his energies and confusing his mind clambering about the mighty originals. These models of naval and merchant marine ships fascinate great throngs of visitors. The people seem never to tire of looking at the models of her majesty's cruisers and battleships—"The Scout," "The Terpischore," "America," and others; nor at the Spanish warrior, "El Destructor," or the models of the famous trans-Atlantic steamers. Among these last the record-breaking "Campania" is always a center of interest.

The nearest approach to a reproduction of an actual ship of large dimensions is a huge structure which was apparently cut out of the side of a monster modern passenger steamer. It is 73 feet long and 35 feet wide. It shows the smokestack, or one half of it, rising seventy feet from the floor. It contains four floors or decks, and shows steerage, first and second cabins, officers' quarters, the "bridge," and a part of the grand saloon. To people from the interior who have never had the opportunity to see just what a great floating palace is like this section of a steamship



MODEL OF THE "CAMPANIA."

will be an instructive object lesson, just as Uncle Sam's brick battleship in the harbor gives them an even better idea of modern naval construction and armament, or as they may study to still better advantage the newest type of steamships by going aboard the whaleback "Columbus" along with four or five other passengers for a pleasant trip on Lake Michigan.

If one likes boats—and who does not?—this is the place to see them. Besides the acres of models and pictures of larger crafts there are innumerable smaller ships and boats—fishing boats, cutters, yawls, launches, canoes, ice-boats, dingies, pilot boats. They have been gathered from all lands. Side by side are the birch boats of the Indians and the trim electric or oil pleasure or fishing canoes of modern build. There are boats of steel, of iron, of wood, of skins, of barks, of burned out trunks of trees, of rubber. All their appliances of oars, paddles, engines, screws, propellers, sails, rigging and anchoring are shown, too. One may profitably spend two or three days here looking at nothing but boats. He may see not only what man is doing to-day but may study his efforts at boat and ship building through all time. There one dense group of visitors is looking at an accurate model of the Santa Maria, one of the immortal Columbus' little fleet, and near by another group is admiring the beautiful lines of the swift "Campania." Between them stands the staunch craft with which Grace Darling saved so many lives and won for herself imperishable renown.

We have had a hurried glimpse at transportation by water and transportation by rail. But many methods of land transportation remain to be seen. It would never do to forget street cars and vehicles for use on common roads for the more fascinating steamships and locomotives. Even more important to man than his railways or his ships are his carriages and wagons. Of these there are literally acres and acres. There is nothing in the line of vehicles for use by man with draught animals that is not shown here.

It is a pleasure to note that both in design and workmanship the American makers of wagons and carriages easily lead the world. Where other nations follow beaten tracks the American boldly strikes out for new adaptations. This is particularly noticeable in the fields—light pleasure vehicles and wagons for special industrial purposes. In both these lines the Yankee makers have made wonderful progress during the last five or six years. They fashion a new, light, graceful and convenient road or driving wagon for every day in the year. For every phase of industrial or commercial activity they construct a vehicle that saves power and time. If you were to note the large number of foreigners who go carefully and admiringly about among this almost infinite variety of American vehicles you would be as willing as I am to predict that the Columbian exposition is to have a tremendous influence upon the carriage and wagon trade of the world. There is nothing in the whole exposition that causes one more amazement than this display of wagons and carriages. All Americans are accustomed to seeing a great variety of road vehicles, but when one beholds acres of them, and no two alike, he is likely to think himself dreaming and wandering in some fairy land of wheeled things.

There are electric railways, cable railways, compressed air motors, chemical motors and horseless in great profusion here. Outside the building may be seen in practical operation the first elevated electrical railway ever built. Within the building is the first cable car, the one that was used on the Clay and Jackson railroad in San Francisco about twelve years ago.

But the list of methods of transportation has not been exhausted. There are pneumatic tubes, cash and parcel carriers for use in stores, endless belt railways, wire railways, sleighs, sledges, sleds, toboggans, saddles and other fittings for use upon the backs of horses, mules, elephants, camels, goats and oxen. Over in the plaisance is a railway without wheels whose cars slide on a film of water hydraulically compressed, and in the galleries of the great building are thousands upon thousands of bicycles and tricycles. There are baby carriages, steam road wagons and carriages, and even air ships for the carrying of passengers and freight without either land or water for a pathway.

WALTER WELLMAN.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Their History and Character.

An Abstract of an Address Delivered Before the Students of the School of Agriculture of the Ohio State University by J. A Peasley, Flint, Ohio, Secretary of the Ohio Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

PART I.

The island of Jersey, the native home of Jersey cattle, is the largest of a group of islands lying north of France in the English channel. This island lies west of Normandy about sixteen miles and about the same distance from the island of Gurnsey, and is about twelve miles in length east and west, and about six or seven miles wide. The surface is a moderately elevated table land and is fairly productive. The climate is equable, neither extremely cold nor excessively hot, with an abundant rainfall. The mean temperature is about 51 deg. F., not varying much from that of Ohio, but much more evenly distributed. The island contains about 40,000 acres, more than half of which is under excellent cultivation. The island is divided into twelve parishes, and the farms vary in size from five to twenty-five acres each. Great crops are here raised, consisting of potatoes, parsnips, marigolds, carrots, turnips, also plenty of choice fruits in quite a variety.

These are some of the environments that surround the Jersey cow in her native home. Here she has been and is still carefully guarded, allowing no bovine to be landed except for immediate slaughter. When a Jersey leaves the island it is forever. They can not return except as all other cattle, for slaughter. Heavy fines and imprisonments are the penalties for any violation of these regulations. It is by this stringent oversight that the purity of the race has ever been maintained. Any animal imported from the island of Jersey is eligible to record in our herd registers, provided the owner has complied with the requirements in guarding against errors.

The neighboring island of Guernsey has for a long time kept a register of her best cattle similar to the one on the island of Jersey. Her cattle probably were originally the same as the Jersey. Also the island of Alderny has a similar species of dairy cattle, but never has maintained a register, hence her cattle affords no guaranty of purity of race. The name Alderny was for many years applied erroneously to Jersey cattle. There were many of these cattle taken to England and bred with Jerseys, and when they had been bred a certain number of times they became eligible to registry. We have never taken kindly to this method practiced by our English cousins, allowing no animals to be recorded unless its ancestors trace back to importations from the island.

The Jerseys were originally the same breed as those of Normandy, as Normandy was once physically connected with these islands. The mildness of the climate which permits her cattle to be out-pastured almost every day in the year keeps her fields perennially green. These favorable conditions have been used to advantage. The original Normandy breed has long been famous for its butter qualities. On the island of Jersey these qualities have been persevering developed by the breeder, who has bred for this quality alone. As the farms were so small, the custom of tethering the cattle has been and is still much practiced. It is claimed to have rendered them much more docile, to have given them exceedingly fine bone and form, and greatly increased their abilities at the churn. The breeders on the island have claimed that freedom to move about does to a great extent decrease the butter yield.

The Jersey it will be seen has for centuries been bred constantly for the product of first-class butter. The quantity of milk has only been incidental. It has been quality of butter that has been kept constantly in view, with as much tenacity as ancient sailors viewed Polaris when at sea. Butter has been their guiding star. If we expect to improve on this work so admirably begun we must employ those means which will secure the end sought. We must study the type desired and learn what it should be. The end to be attained is to produce a cow that will convert profitably, hay and grain into first-class butter cheaply.

His ancestors should be just what we want him to be; for whatever the ancestors are, their posterity will show the same qualities to a greater or less degree. It has long been a recognized fact that the bull inherits the excellent qualities of his dam to a much greater extent than he does those of his sire. But in the transmission of these qualities the bull transmits his dam's qualities more than he does any other animal to which he stands related. His daughters have the qualities of his dam, and to some extent of his sire's dam. So to put it in plain terms, let us use great cows to produce great bulls, and great bulls to produce great cows. The daughters of the same sire are as a rule much more uniform in their dairy qualities than the daughters of the same dam. There are some exceptions, but this is the rule.

Hence the bull should have a dam and sire's dam possessing the highest dairy qualities. Should the cows throughout his pedigree all possess these high qualities it would be still better. Such a bull would be more certain to transmit to his offspring these same qualities. Of all the essentials constituting a good sire I would place most value on the dam. Some things desirable may be omitted, but never this. On this point it has long been and still is a custom on the island never to use a bull before seeing his dam and being satisfied as to her yield of butter. Unless this proved satisfactory no other point in the bull himself or his dam availed anything—nobody would use him. This idea should govern our American breeders. The dam should not test less than twenty pounds in seven days. This is a fair guaranty that the sire produced from such a cow will transmit these strong qualities to his daughters. It can not be denied that many bulls have proved excellent sires whose dams were comparative y poor dairy animals. These, however, are not numerous, and a careful breeder would hesitate to use such a sire, unless proven previously. To beginners I would say, Buy the best and breed better. The statistics show a great increase in tested cows over a few years ago. You may recall the case of the cow Niobe at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876. Her test was fourteen pounds per week, which was considered wonderful, and she got first premium. These tested cows are not the product of careless breeding, but the result of scientific coupling by breeders who have long wrestled with the breeding problem.

THE CELEBRATION OF ARBOR DAY.

How It Is Observed at the Ohio State University.

Prof. William R. Lazenby, of the horticultural department, was recently asked if it was customary to celebrate Arbor day at the State University? It has been the custom for the past six years.

On the 26th of April, 1887, the students composing the class of '92, then in their first preparatory year, took the first step toward the observance of Arbor day. At that time this class planted, with appropriate ceremonies, a fine specimen of our native magnolia, or what is popularly known as the cucumber tree.

The following year, 1888, Arbor day was celebrated by each of the six classes in the University, and the exercises were equally interesting and instructive.

Besides these six regular classes the students in horticulture and agriculture and those in veterinary science, united with the Columbus Horticultural society in duly observing the day. Each member of the class in horticulture planted a tree no two of which were of the same species.

The agricultural student planted an Austrian pine and the interest shown by the students in this department did much to aid in establishing the custom of planting a class tree as an observance of Arbor day.

The representative of the agricultural class, who made the principal address, said, among other things, that they planted the tree that it might, in years to come, when they were scattered in far distant fields of labor, link them together and furnish many hours of happy thought.

Prof. Lazenby, as the head of the department of botany and horticulture, was called upon for an address and responded by commending the exercises inaugurated and hoped that each year would see a repetition of this method of observing Arbor day. The mere planting of a few trees is in itself a small matter, and yet, if these simple ceremonies inspire those who have taken part in them with something like an affectionate interest in trees, if they awaken a desire to know more about trees, the highest purpose of Arbor day will have been attained.

To show that the exercises as a whole were of a practical and instructive character the following brief quotations from the addresses made by students representing the different classes are here presented:

First Preparatory Class.—"The time is drawing near when the people of the United States must wake up to the fact of planting trees and preserving their forests.

"It may seem of little importance to some of us, yet if this matter is not looked after, the time is not far distant when we shall suffer the consequences of our neglect."

Second Preparatory Class.—"The time has come when it is imperatively necessary that we put a stop to the destruction of trees and lend them our fostering care. It is a homely saying, but one that expresses an important truth, that "We never miss the water till the well runs dry;" and so permitting the destruction to go on, almost to the extinction of our forests, we have at last seen our error."

Freshman Class.—"The evils of forest destruction have never been greater in this part of America than those which we have suffered within the last few years. Those who understand the source of the evils have established forestry bureaus whose object it is to call public attention to the necessity of forest preservation and arboriculture."

Sophomore Class.—"In many localities scarcity of timber exists which may well be called deplorable, and as the demands increase the forests are continually laid low to supply the various uses for which wood is requisite."

"In proportion as the forests are moved the country suffers. The land deprived of the forests, which act as a retainer of moisture, becomes dry and sterile. Farms that once yielded a valuable increase can no longer be cultivated with profit, and what was once a smiling garden becomes in the course of time but little better than a desert."

Junior Class—"We have gone to nature's storehouse and ruthlessly destroyed the heritage of men. To immediate gain, permanent, though more remote good has been sacrificed. With the spirit of wantonnness we have interfered with nature's economy. The benefits to be derived from the celebration of this day here will not come from the dozen or more trees that it will see planted upon the campus, but in the sentiment which it may help to create in favor of agriculture, and which, let us hope, will go on unceasingly as the anniversary of this day returns until this evil is corrected."

Senior Class—"Did you ever think of applying the characteristics of trees to men and women? The elm is graceful and strong—a symmetrical, perfect tree. As we plant this tree and dedicate it to our native land, ought we not to hope that the desires for noble, useful, perfect lives are planted in our breasts, and that we, as well as the elm, may be associated in the great and noble work which elevates mankind and raises our country to a higher standard.

DOCTOR
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Never Fails

For All Blood Diseases

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him."
J. F BROOKS, Painesville, O.

W S Linscott, Niles, O, had scrofula for thirty years, and "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured him Isn't it wonderful?

A lady in East Liberty, Pa, whose face was covered with sores, was cured by using one bottle of "Dr Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

Ask your druggist for "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It will drive out bad blood give you health and long life. TRY IT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED

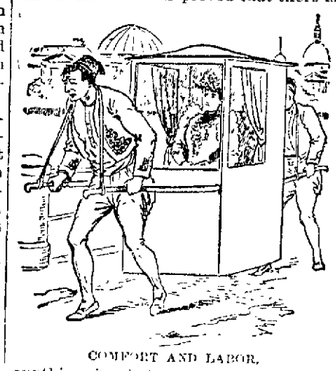
World's Fair Sunday Opening Stopped Temporarily.

NO LAW TO ENFORCE CLOSING.

Judge Stein, in His Decision, Says That No Law of Congress or of Illinois Exists to Compel the Gates to Be Shut. French Exhibit Open.

CHICAGO, May 30.—In the legal proceedings brought against the World's fair directory to compel an open Sunday or to restrain public admission on that day, the Sunday openers have gained the first victory. Judge Stein has issued a temporary injunction restraining the directors from closing the gates on Sunday. His ruling was made in accordance with the prayer of a bill filed by Charles W. Clingman, on behalf of himself as a stockholder in the exposition company, and as a citizen.

The decision held in substance that the park commissioners had no power to concede to a corporation any use of the park system that would interfere with the rights of the people in the usufruct of the South park grounds. The contention of the intervening petitioner, C. H. Howard, that to open the fair on Sunday is against the law of the land and the act of congress of April 25, 1890, is dismissed with the statement that it has not been proved that there is



COMFORT AND LABOR.

anything in that act which overthrew any of the existing laws of the state of Illinois and the laws of Illinois are not affected. The court roughly handled congress and its action in the making of appropriations with the Sunday closing strictures. "It took two parties to make a contract," said the judge, "and two to unmake one, therefore, by its determination to withhold $570,000 from the amount conditionally appropriated, congress caused a palpable breach of contract and the directory was absolved from agreeing to its actions; furthermore, nothing has been shown that the local directory has received a single dollar from congress subsequent to the passage of the law."

Attorney Gault, for the intervening petitioner, gave notice that he would try to show that the exposition did receive money from congress after the act of March 3, 1893. The bill was set for a hearing on motion for perpetual injunction in about 10 days.

Perhaps the commanding and artistic portion of the liberal arts building was opened to the public, and the wealth of exhibits attracted the attention of the thousands who passed through the building. The French exhibit is probably the costliest of any at the fair, the sculptured and painted entrance front capped by a grand arch costing a fortune by itself. The tri-color of the republic waved from every section of the pavilion and the French commissioners were on hand to welcome any official visitors. The installation will not be complete for several days, but it is sufficiently advanced to throw open. The exhibits have crowded every inch of space, and the same area in the gallery has been allotted to a variety of exhibits. In bronzes and furniture the exhibit is not excelled by any nation at the fair. There was no ceremony attending the opening.

The Exposition Flyer.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The first exposition "flyer" from New York steamed into the Van Buren street station of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road just 2 minutes and 16 seconds before the time scheduled for its appearance there. The train was ahead of the time card at all stopping places between Buffalo and Chicago, although no special effort was required to keep up the rate of speed maintained and several minutes were lost at each station waiting for the appointed starting time to arrive. The two fastest spurts of speed made during the trip were eighty-three and a fraction miles an hour and ten and one-fifth miles in six minutes and three and three-quarter seconds.

A Confessed Burglar in Jail.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 30.—William Henry, a desperate colored character, is in the stationhouse charged with burglary. He admits having robbed the lumber office of Charles Obley, on Capouse avenue, and having entered into an unsuccessful plot to chloroform and rob A. C. Nettleton at the latter's home. Henry is known as a criminal in Boston, Stroudsburg and Syracuse.

Commemorated Penn's Burial.

LONDON, May 30.—The Quakers commemorated the burial of William Penn by meetings at Chalfont St. Peter. Several Americans were present in costumes generally not of a Quaker color, and there were abundant floral decorations, as well as a conspicuous display of millinery.

For eight years I have suffered from catarrh, which affected my eyes and hearing; have employed many physicians without relief. I am now on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and feel confident of a complete cure — Mrs. Mary O. Thomyson, Cerro Gordo, Ill.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 30.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15½@16c.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 21@22c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@19c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c; grease, 5@6c.

CHEESE—Ohio finest, new, 10¼@10½c; New York, 11@11½c; fine fall make, fancy new Ohio Swiss bricks, 15@15½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 17@17½c; Limburger, fall make, 15c; Ohio Swiss, 16 @17c, as to quality; Swiss loaves, in boxes, ½c higher

POULTRY—Large, 85@95c per pair; small, 70@75c; spring chickens, 50@60c; ducks, 80c@$1.00; geese, $1.00@1.10; turkeys, 14@15c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, 15@18c per pound; turkeys, 18@20c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 9@10c.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 75@75¼c; No. 2 red, 73½@74½c; No. 3 red, 69 @70c.

CORN—No 2 yellow ear, 54@54½c; high mixed ear, 53@53½c; mixed ear, 51@52c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 49½@50c; high mixed shelled, 49 @50c; mixed shelled, 47½@48½c.

OATS—No 1 white, 40@41c; No. 2 white, 39½@40c; extra No. 3 white, 38@39c, No 3, 37½@38c; mixed, 33@36c

FLOUR (jobbers' prices) — Fancy brands, $4.75@5.00; standard winter patents, $4.50@4.75; spring patents, $4.50@4.75; straight winter, $4.00@4.25, clear winter, $3.75@4.00; XXX bakers', $4.00@4.15, rye, $3.25@3.50.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15.75@16.00; No. 1 timothy, $15.00@15.50; No. 2 timothy, $14.00@14.50; mixed clover and timothy, $14.50@15.00; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 do, $7.50@8.00; wagon hay $17.00@20.00

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 30.

CATTLE—Receipts fair; demand fair and market strong and higher. Prime, $5.70@5.90; good, $5.40@5.65; good butchers, $4.85@5.25; rough fat, $4.10@4.60; fair light steers, $3.60@3.70; good fat cows and heifers, $3.35@4.10; bulls and stags, 3.00@4.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@40.00; bologna cows, $10.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs fair; market steady Best medium and heavy Philadelphias, $7.55@7.60; good mixed $7.45@7.50; best light to heavy Yorkers, $7.40 7.50, common to fair Yorkers, $7.25@7.35; pigs $6.75@7.20; roughs, $5.00@6.50.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, May 25, 1893.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	65—70
Rye, per bushel	60
Oats	32
Corn	45—50
Barley	70
Wool	20—25
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$7 50—$8 00
Timothy Seed	$1 75—$2 00
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$7 00—$9 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter per pound	18
Eggs per dozen	12
Lard per pound	10
Hams per pound	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	11-12
White Beans per bushel	$1 75
Potatoes	70—75
Onions	90
Apples	60-85
Evaporated Apples, choice	15
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt per barrel	$1.15—$1.20

CATARRH IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her S.S.S. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

Book of Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Address S.S.S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DISTANCE READING DISTANCE READING

DR. F. W. PLATT,

Specialist in Lenses for the Eyes,

(from Philadelphia college, with 12 years practice in Ohio and Pennsylvania), makes regular visits to Massillon at Rudolph's jewelry store, No. 10 South Erie street; next date will be June 13, 14 and 15.

The most careful, complete examinations, interior and exterior, given eyes. Special attention to the Nervous Headache (muscular) troubles.

Compound lenses ground at once and guaranteed to give the proper effect Money not wanted if we fail to benefit you Frames of all kinds

Prices reasonable consistent with material furnished and the service. No charge made to tell if glasses will benefit you or not. Patients needing medical treatment referred to their family physicians.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A new and Complete Treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in capsules, also in Box a positive Cure for External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary Piles, and many other diseases and female weaknesses; it is always a great benefit to the general health. The first discovery of a medical cure rendering an operation with the knife unnecessary hereafter. This Remedy has never been known to fail. $1 per box, 6 for $5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is positively given with 6 boxes, to refund the money if not cured Send stamp for free Sample. Guarantee issued only by J. M. Schuckers sole agents, corner Main and Mill Sts., Massillon O.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

For sale by Morganthaler & Heister Massillon.

B. & B.

YOU SAVE MONEY
on these
Dry Goods

items—indeed, owing to the LESS PRICES ines that prevails at these stores, we are confident there is quite a saving for you on every yard of Dry Goods of any kind which you send us your order for.

A line of 32 inch
CHEVRONS,
wool filling, 15 cents.

38 inch
Whip cords, 50c.

50 inch
Wool Serges, 75c.

52 inch
SCOTCH SERGES,
$1 00 a yard

All of above in full line of Spring colorings.

10 pieces finest quality
Imported Wool Cashmere,
all one color—a dark, bottle-green—46 inches wide,
65 cents a yard.

Green is the color this season and you save just 35 cents on every yard of this Cashmere—It is the dollar quality.

Very large sale of fine
French Organdy Lawns,
both light and dark grounds in great variety of artists printings.

31 inch goods
15 cents a yard.

It may seem early for lawns, but this quality never sells less than 25 cents. And there are many other money-saving items we can tell you about. If interested, write our
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
for samples.

BOGGS & BUHL,
No. 117, 119, 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

HARDWARE
S. A. Conrad & Co
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE
Consisting of a fine selection of
COACH TRIMMINGS.
SADDLERY.
CUTELRY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks Paints, Glass, Etc.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ
Have in stock the largest line of
PIECE GOODS
Clothing and Furnishing Goods
In the city.
22 and 24 Main St. Massillon O

An Ordinance

To establish a grade on West Main street from the west curb of Henry st eet to the west end of the canal bridge.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Massillon, O., that the grade of West Main street be and the same is hereby established as follows, beginning at the west curb line of Henry street at an elevation of 139 00 above datum plane thence east 260 ft. to an elevation of 140.00 ft.

"	"	400	"	" 137.00 "
"	"	110	"	" 134.00 "
"	"	170	"	" 124 00 "
"	"	410	"	" 99.00 "
"	"	116	"	" 95.50 "
"	"	280	"	" 92 00 "
"	"	90	"	" 90 00 "
"	"	170	"	" 89.00 "
"	"	680	"	" 93 00 "
"	"	1 0	"	" 95.50 "
"	"	60	"	" 98 50 "

at the west end of the canal bridge.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the forgoing section of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication according to law

E. L. HERING,
President City Council.

Attest:
E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.
Passed May 22, 1893.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Paulina Waltz late of Stark County, Ohio, Deceased.

Dated the 10th day of May, 1893.

ORLANDO C. VOLKMOR,
Administrator with will annexed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between S. W. Heinbuch and J. W. Hann has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved, S. W. Heinbuch having purchased the entire business, assumes all indebtedness and is authorized to collect all accounts.

SAMUEL W. HEINBUCH.
J. W. HANN.

Massillon, O., May 19, 1893.

AGENTS WANTED
—AT ONCE—
TO take orders. Salary or commission; steady work, prompt pay Mt. Hope Nurseries. Established 1840. Most complete in the World. Write ELLWANGER, & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

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